EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides a general overview of the employment and unemployment situation in Newfoundland over the past ten years. It relies mainly on annual information from the Labour Force Survey though other information such as Unemployment Insurance beneficiaries and income data are incorporated where appropriate. Section I contains labour force data for 1975 to 1985 whereas the later sections are based on data up to 1984.

Detailed tables are given in Appendix F and tables and graphs in the text have been sourced to these detailed tables. The detailed tables are referenced in the text by a table number containing a digit and a capital letter, e.g. Table 6.B.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

..	figures not available
...	figures not appropriate or not applicable
-	nil or zero
p	preliminary figures
r	revised figures
e	estimated

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
OVERVIEW

1.I Introduction

In the study of labour market dynamics and its relation to the overall economy the measurement of labour supply and labour demand is a critical component.

Since 1945 Statistics Canada has conducted the Labour Force Survey to measure labour supply by collecting data on the number of persons who are either employed, unemployed or out of the labour force.

At present approximately 98% of the population 15 years and over is covered by the monthly survey. Excluded are population in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, residents of Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and inmates of institutions. The population of the North and Indian Reserves are excluded for operational and statistical reasons. Inmates and Armed Forces personnel are excluded as they are considered to be outside the labour market to which the survey applies.

The Labour Force Survey is a stratified, multi-stage probability sample survey, details of which can be found in "Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey 1976", Statistics Canada, catalogue #71-526.

The Labour Force Survey is a household survey with one questionnaire being filled out for each adult in each household in the sample. Questions are asked by telephone and are asked of a responsible person in the household who answers for all adults in the household. As of December 1985 there were approximately 2,800 households in the Newfoundland sample or 1.7% of the households in the Province.

The entire sample is divided into 6 representative parts or rotation groups. Each month one of the rotation groups, having completed the necessary 6 month stay in the sample, is replaced by a new group in the same or from a similar area.

Concepts

Employment and unemployment are derived from the concept of the supply of labour as a factor of production measured over a short interval of time. The production referred to is defined as those goods and services included in the National Accounts of Canada. Unpaid housework and volunteer work are not counted as work by the survey, although these activities may be similar to paid work.

Though the precise unit of total labour supply or employment is the person-hour, the cost and resource constraints prohibit that level of detail being collected. As a result, the data collected in the survey are counts at a point in time of employed persons, unemployed persons and persons not in the labour force. These counts are sometimes referred to as stock measures.

Persons who are supplying labour in the labour market are classified as employed and those persons offering their labour and showing evidence of such are classified as unemployed. The remainder of the adult population is classified as out of the labour force.

To translate these rather nebulous concepts to working or operational definitions some assumptions had to be made about labour market characteristics. The first assumption is that the labour market is a free market in which employers can freely offer or withdraw job opportunities depending on labour market situations or factors outside the labour market.

The second assumption is that both employers and job seekers lack information on the supply and demand of labour. In other words, it is assumed that employers do not know who potential employees are or what qualifications they may have. Also, it's assumed that people looking for work, that is, the unemployed, do not know what jobs are available or what qualifications are needed to fill them.

This second assumption concerning the scarcity of information is necessary in the administration of the Labour Force Survey particularily in the formulation of the unemployed. To classify someone as unemployed it is necessary to ask questions on a measurable event, such as, actively looking for work by contacting employers or employment offices. Since it's assumed that a person who is not working but wants work lacks labour market information, one of the criteria for being unemployed is to actively seek out employment. The resulting job search tends to increase the unemployed person's knowledge of the labour market.

Following from the above concepts working definitions of employed and unemployed have been developed.

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week[1]:

a) did any work at all; or

b) had a job but were not at work due to illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, bad weather, labour dispute, vacation and other reasons[2].

On strike would be classified as employed but persons laid off due to a strike would be classified on the basis of their labour market activity and would not automatically be classified as employed or unemployed.

The concept of work as mentioned above includes any work for pay or profit. That is, paid work in the context of an employer/employee relationship, or self-employment. It also includes unpaid family work where unpaid work is defined as unpaid work which contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related member of the household.

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1 - The week containing the 15th of each month.

2 - Other reasons for not being at work include: legal or religious holidays; leave of absence from a job (with pay if over 12 months); attendance at conventions; stevedores awaiting the arrival of ships during the shipping season; persons attending Armed Forces "reserve training"; going to school or other educational related absences (including job-related classroom training); for part-month workers, absences due to their pattern of work (e.g. persons who work one week per month, on the last three days of the month); and for shift workers, seven or more consecutive days off.

Given the concept of unemployed as the unutilized supply of labour and the assumptions regarding the dynamics of the labour market the survey definition of unemployed is based primarily on the degree of the job search.

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week:

a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks, ending with the reference week and were available[3] for work;

b) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had been on layoff[4] for 26 weeks or less and were available for work;

c) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a new job to start in four weeks or less from reference week and were available for work.

Persons on layoff, item b) above, are included in the unemployed as their willingness to supply labour services is apparent in their expectation of returning to work. A similar argument was applied to those starting a new job in 4 weeks or less.

The four week interval is used in the measurement of job search rather than the one week of the reference week as it was felt that the delay inherent in job search activity would require a longer time to adequately capture all job searches.

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3 - Persons considered available for work include:

i) Full-time students looking for part-time work who also meet condition ii) below. (Full-time students looking for full-time work are classified as not available for work in reference week) and

ii) persons who reported that there was no reason why they could not take a job in the reference week, or, if they could not take a job it was because of "own illness or disability" or "personal or family responsibilities" or "already had a job".

4 - Persons are classified as being on layoff only when they expect to return to the job from which they were laid off.

Persons that were not classified as either employed or unemployed are termed not in the labour force. The sum of the employed and the unemployed is the labour force.

In addition to the basic definitions of employed and unemployed several other statistics are published from the Labour Force Survey.

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

The participation rate is the labour force as a percent of the population 15 years and over.

The employment/population ratio or simply employment ratio is the number of employed as a percent of the population 15 years and over.

Appendix A, attached, contains an index of tables of Labour Force Survey information that are produced monthly in the Statistics Canada publication "The Labour Force". Also shown is the index of tables that are available on special request from Statistics Canada's microfiche data base.

Appendix B, contains a copy of the Labour Force Survey questionnaire. On the last part of the questionnaire is a part that is commonly known as the supplementary questionnaire. Various piggy-back surveys like the Consumer Expenditure Survey, Household Facilities Survey and special labour market surveys are conducted on an ad hoc basis.

1.II Population of Labour Force Age

The population 15 years and older is referred to in the Labour Force Survey as the population of labour force age. This part of the population is considered to be potentially available for membership in the labour force. It is used as the base in calculating the participation rate and employment to population ratio.

In 1985 the population of the province was 580,000 and of these 422,000 or 73% were of labour force age. While the total population increased by 87,000 from 1966 to 1985, the increase in the population 15 plus was even greater, 130,000. This can be accounted for by the changing age structure as the percentage of the population 0-14 has been dropping due to a declining birth rate.

In addition over the past ten years the growth of the total population and those 15+ has slowed because of declining births and a continuing high out-migration.

Table 1.1
Number and Increase in Population and Population 15+
Newfoundland & Labrador
1966 to 1985

	Population			Population 15+		
	Number	Increase	Compound Annual Growth Rate	Number	Increase	Compound Annual Growth Rate
	(000)		(%)	(000)		(%)
1966	493			292		
1971	522	29	1.1	327	35	2.3
1976	558	36	1.3	366	39	2.3
1981	568	10	0.4	395	29	1.5
1985	580	12	0.6	422	27	1.7
1966 to 1985		87	0.9		130	2.0

Source: Tables 1.A and 1.B

1.III Labour Force Growth

The labour force is composed of two components: those persons who are employed and those persons who are unemployed[5]. Growth in the labour force can be a result of growth in either the employed, the unemployed or both. As well, as the population of labour force age increases over time the labour force, which is a function of the size of the population, will normally grow.

The labour force in Newfoundland has grown in all years since 1975. In the seventies most of this growth came from persons finding employment. In 1982 there was a drop in employment and since then the labour force growth has been mainly a result of a growing number of unemployed.

Since 1975 the labour force in Newfoundland has increased by 48,000, or 5,000 a year and now stands at 224,000, (Table 1.2). Over two thirds of this growth has been as a result of an increasing number of women entering the labour force. Their numbers have risen from 55,000 in 1975 to 89,000 in 1985. While the male labour force has grown from 121,000 to 135,000 the growth in comparison to the growth in the female labour force is small. As well there has been minimal growth in the male labour force in the eighties while the strong growth in the female labour force has continued.

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5 - See Page 3 and 4 for Labour Force Survey definitions of employed and unemployed.

Table 1.2
Labour Force by Sex
Newfoundland & Labrador
1975 to 1985

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Growth	Number	Growth	Number	Growth
			(000)			
1975	176		121		55	
1976	181	5	123	2	58	3
1977	188	7	125	2	63	5
1978	194	6	127	2	67	4
1979	200	6	131	4	68	1
1980	205	5	132	1	73	5
1981	208	3	132	0	76	3
1982	209	1	130	-2	79	3
1983	214	5	134	4	80	1
1984	221	7	135	1	86	6
1985	224	3	135	0	89	3
1975-1985		48		14		34

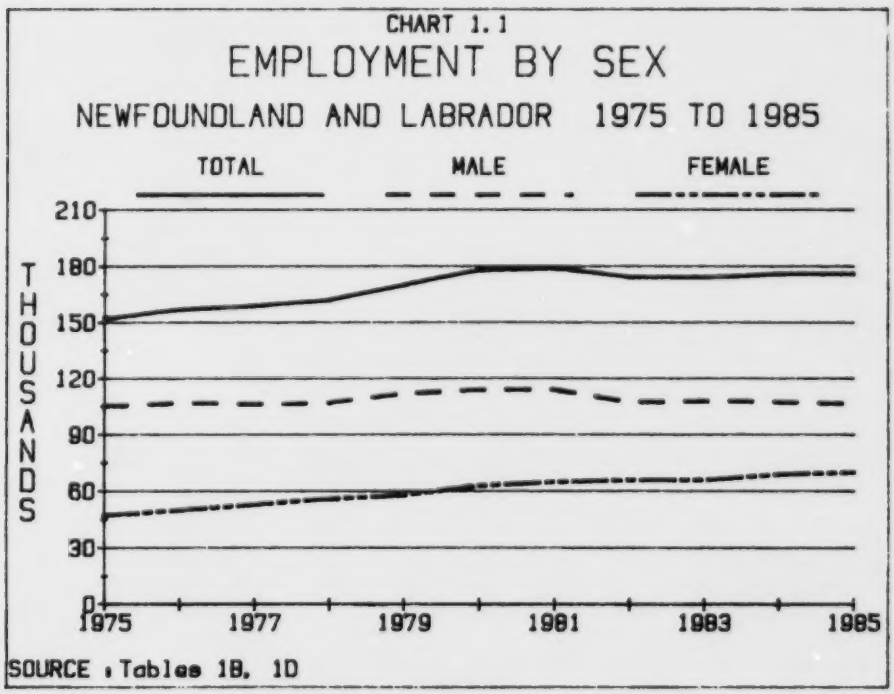
Source: Tables 1.B and 1.D.

1. IV Employment

Newfoundland's poor economic growth over the past few years is clearly evident in the decline of the number of employed, (Chart 1.1). Employment grew fairly steadily in the late seventies and peaked at 179,000 in 1981. After that it dropped by 5,000 in 1982. While there was some increase in employment by 1984, the growth did not continue as 1985 had the same level of employment as 1984. Overall, employment has not yet recovered to 1981 levels.

Both the male and female employed increased over the last half of the 70's. During this period the number of female employed increased by one third and this accounted for two thirds of the increase in total employed.

The drop in the total employment in 1982 occurred as a result of a substantial decrease in the male employment (7,000) contrasting a slight increase in female employment. Since 1982 male employment has remained basically unchanged and female employment has grown slowly.

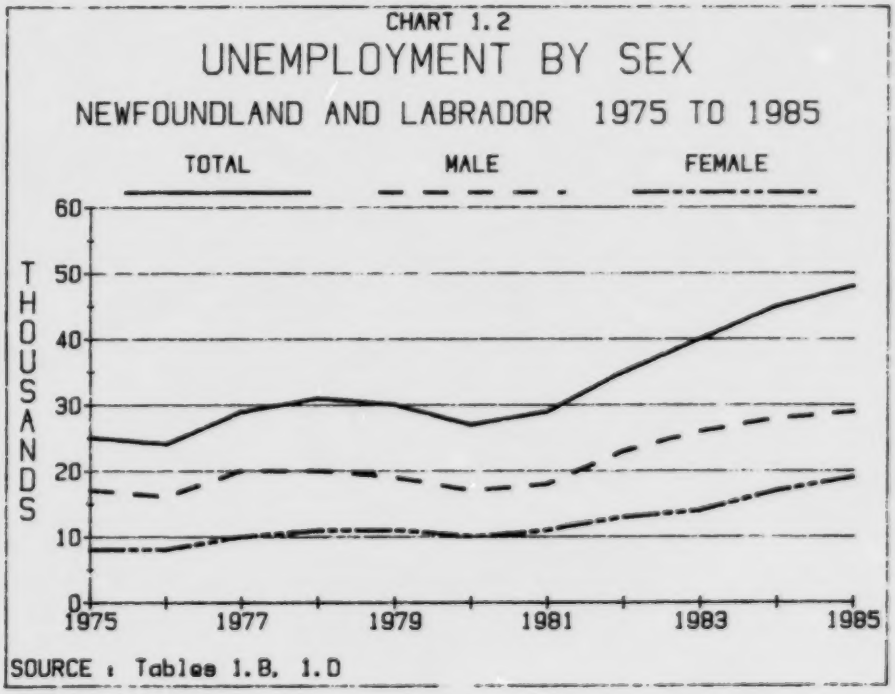


1.V Unemployment

As the population 15+ and the labour force have grown since the sixties so has the unemployed. Unemployment has grown because employment has not been able to keep pace with labour force growth. This resulting gap[6] between labour force and employment growth has resulted in an increasing number of unemployed, (Chart 1.2).

Over the 9 years from 1966 to 1975 unemployment tripled; over the next 10 years, to 1985, unemployment almost doubled and now stands at 48,000. During the period 1975 to 1981 unemployment growth was modest with levels ranging from 24,000 to 31,000. It was during the period 1982 to 1985 that unemployment increased substantially. As job prospects diminished with declining employment, persons entering the labour force have been joining the ranks of the unemployed.

CHART 1.2



SOURCE : Tables 1.B, 1.D

Though females have had more success in finding employment during the eighties they have still experienced growing unemployment. Since 1980 the number of unemployed females increased by 9,000 to reach 19,000 in 1985.

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6 - Unemployed = Labour Force - employed.

1.VI Participation Rate

Since 1975 the Newfoundland participation rate[7] has increased from 49% to 53% with almost all of the increase occurring from 1976 to 1980, (Table 1.3). Though the levels are not the same the growth is similar to what occurred in Canada during the same period. The gap between the Newfoundland and Canada rates of 11.7 percentage points in 1975 has remained almost unchanged 10 years later.

Table 1.3
Participation Rate, Newfoundland & Canada
1975 to 1985

	Newfoundland	Canada	Canada - Newfoundland
1975	49.4	61.1	11.7
1976	49.4	61.1	11.7
1977	50.6	61.6	11.0
1978	51.5	62.7	11.2
1979	52.3	63.4	11.1
1980	52.7	64.1	11.4
1981	52.6	64.8	12.2
1982	52.1	64.1	12.0
1983	52.1	64.4	12.3
1984	52.9	64.8	11.9
1985	53.0	65.2	12.2
Increase 1975 to 1985	3.6	4.1	

Source: Tables 1.B and 1.C.

7 - Labour Force as a percentage of the population 15+.

While there has been growth in the total participation rate for Newfoundland the growth in the male and female participation rates, (Table 1.4), has not been the same. All of the growth for the period 1975 to 1985 can be attributed to an increasingly higher percentage of the female population 15 years and over entering the labour force. The female participation rate in Newfoundland has increased by 11 percentage points from 31% to 42%. Even with this strong growth of 1 percentage point a year the participation rate has not changed relative to the Canadian female rate and is still in the same position as 1975, 13 percentage points lower. Within Newfoundland the difference between the female and male participation rates has narrowed from 36 percentage points in 1975 to 22 percentage points in 1985.

Table 1.4
Participation Rates by Sex
Newfoundland & Canada
1975 to 1985

	Male			Female		
	Nfld	Canada	Canada - Nfld	Nfld	Canada	Canada - Nfld
1975	67.1	78.4	11.3	31.2	44.4	13.2
1976	66.6	77.6	11.0	31.8	45.2	13.4
1977	66.8	77.7	10.9	34.1	46.0	11.9
1978	67.3	78.1	10.8	35.5	47.9	12.4
1979	68.5	78.5	10.0	35.9	49.0	13.1
1980	67.7	78.4	10.7	37.6	50.4	12.8
1981	67.0	78.4	11.4	38.2	51.7	13.5
1982	65.0	77.0	12.0	39.2	51.7	12.5
1983	65.4	76.7	11.3	39.0	52.6	13.6
1984	65.0	76.6	11.6	41.0	53.5	12.5
1985	64.2	76.7	12.5	41.8	54.3	12.5
Increase 1975 to 1985	-2.9	-1.7		10.6	9.9	

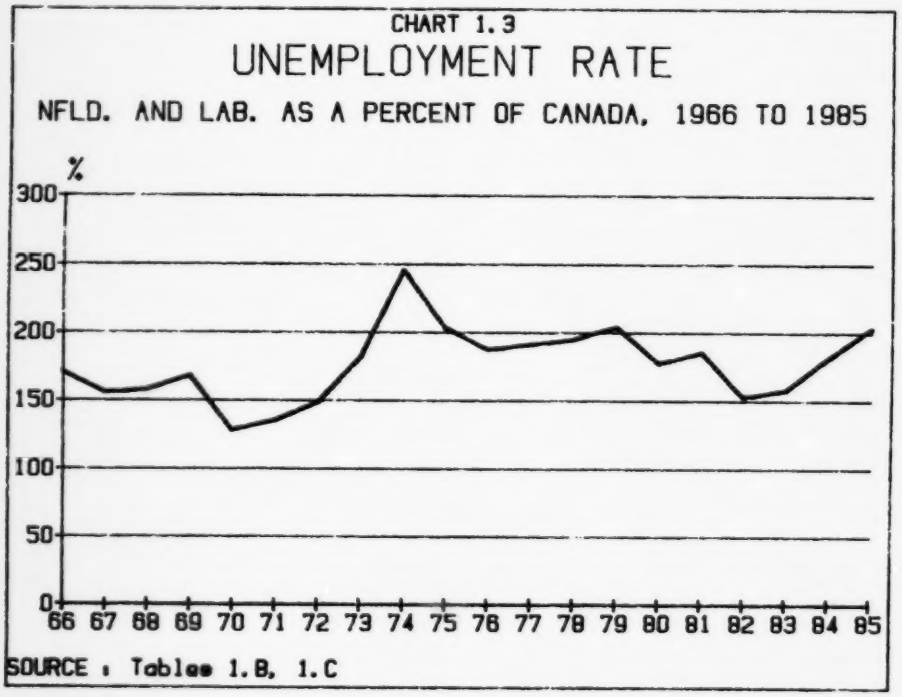
Source: Tables 1.D and 1.E.

The Newfoundland male participation rate grew during the last half of the 70's and peaked at 69% in 1979. Since that time the male rate slipped to 65% in 1982 with a further drop to 64% in 1985. As with the female participation rate the difference between the Canadian and Newfoundland rate has remained relatively unchanged over the period.

1.VII Unemployment Rate

The unemployment problem in the province is not a new phenomenon. Ever since the Labour Force Survey has been publishing data Newfoundland has had the highest provincial unemployment rate. The rate has varied from 30% to 150% higher than the Canadian rate. During the late sixties the situation appeared to be improving but since that time the Newfoundland rate has been roughly twice the national average except in 1982 and 1983, (Chart 1.3). The dip in these years was a result of the national unemployment rate increasing faster than the Newfoundland unemployment rate.

CHART 1.3



As a result of the increased number of unemployed the unemployment rate has increased in the past 10 years from 14% to 21%.

During the same period the male and female rates have increased though never being more than 2 percentage points apart. By 1985 both the male and female rates had risen to 21%, (Table 1.5).

Table 1.5
Unemployment Rate by Sex
Newfoundland
1975 to 1985

Year	Total	Male	Female
1975	14.0	13.6	14.7
1976	13.3	13.2	13.5
1977	15.5	15.7	15.2
1978	16.2	16.1	16.6
1979	15.1	14.7	16.0
1980	13.3	13.2	13.5
1981	13.9	13.8	14.0
1982	16.8	17.3	15.9
1983	18.8	19.4	18.0
1984	20.5	20.9	19.9
1985	21.3	21.4	21.1
Increase 1975 to 1985	7.3	7.8	6.4

Source: Tables 1.B and 1.D.

1.VIII Employment/Population Ratio

The employment/population ratio represents the percentage of the population 15 years and over that are employed.

Like the participation rate, it can be calculated for particular groups such as people of certain age, sex, marital status or geographic region. In every case, it is the number employed in that group divided by the labour force age population of that group and expressed as a percentage.

An increase in the employment/population ratio indicates that the number of people finding jobs is growing faster than the population. When this occurs at the same time as the unemployment rate is rising, it indicates that while the economy is actually expanding to produce new jobs for people, the labour force is growing even more rapidly.

With the declining employment in the early eighties the ratio of employed to population 15+, i.e. the employment/population ratio, has also declined. The drop of almost 4 percentage points to 42% has returned the ratio to the levels of the middle seventies.

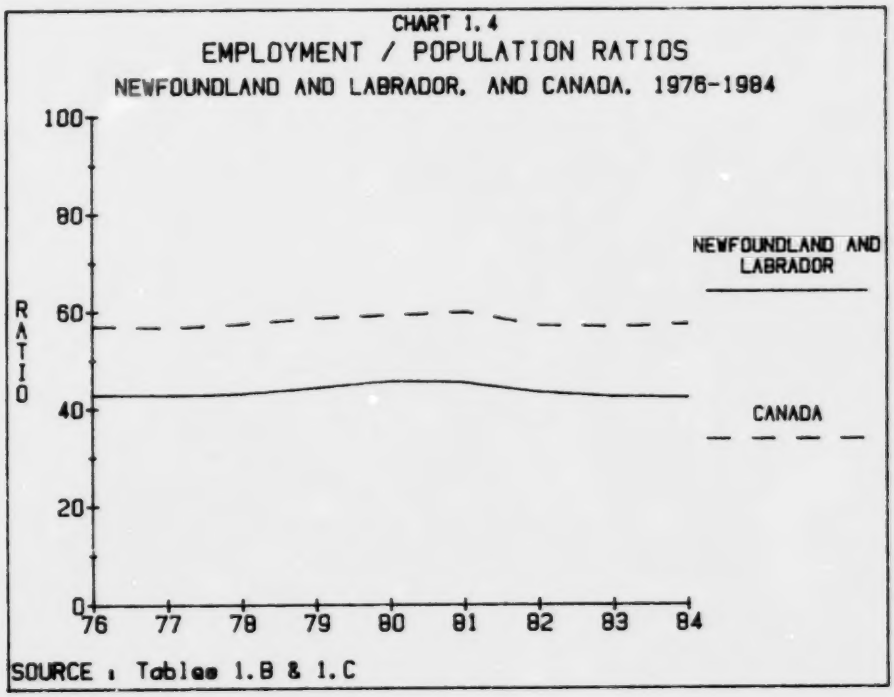
The female population has faired better than the male in terms of employment/population ratio. The female ratio increased by about 1.2 perentage points a year from 1975 to 1980. Though growth was minimal over the next five years it was still substantially better than the decline in the male ratio of 1.7 points a year over the same period.

Table 1.6
Employment/Population Ratio by Sex
Newfoundland & Labrador
1975 to 1985

Year	Total	Male	Female
1975	42.5	57.9	26.6
1976	42.8	57.8	27.5
1977	42.7	56.3	28.9
1978	43.1	56.5	29.6
1979	44.3	58.4	30.1
1980	45.7	58.8	32.5
1981	45.3	57.8	32.9
1982	43.3	53.8	33.0
1983	42.3	52.7	32.0
1984	42.1	51.4	32.9
1985	41.7	50.5	33.0
Change 1975 to 1985	-0.8	-7.4	6.4

Source: Tables 1.B and 1.D.

The growth in the Newfoundland employment from 1975 to 1981 kept the Newfoundland employment population ratio within roughly 14 percentage points of the Canadian, (Chart 1.4). Since that time both employment population/ratios are lower but the Canadian ratio did improve in 1984 and 1985 while the Newfoundland ratio declined slightly.



1.IX The Situation to 1990

Forecasts of the population 15+ and the labour force under three sets of assumptions are given in the following table. The low, medium and high forecasts of population 15+ vary mainly with respect to the level of net out migration[8]. The low forecast is based on the long term trend of -4,000[8.1] a year and the medium and high forecasts are based on a lower level of net out-migration.

As with the population forecasts the labour force forecasts are based on three different assumptions. Three participation rates were applied to the low, medium and high population forecasts to arrive at the labour force forecasts. The following discussion is based on the medium forecast.

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8 - See Appendix C for further information on assumptions related to forecasts.

8.1- This indicates that Newfoundland will experience a net loss of 4,000 persons a year (In-migration - Out-migration = -4,000)

Over the next five years the population 15 plus is expected to increase by approximately 30,000. This increase in population 15 plus along with an increasing participation rate, mainly due to increasing female labour force entrants, is expected to result in an increase of almost 30,000 in the labour force.

Table 1.7
Forecast to 1990
Population 15+ and Labour Force
Newfoundland & Labrador

	Population 15+			Labour Force		
	1985	1990	Increase	1985	1990	Increase
			(000)			
Low	422	449	27	224	247	23
Medium	422	452	30	224	252	28
High	422	454	32	224	259	35

Source: Table 1.B.

This implies that employment would have to grow by almost 30,000 between 1985 and 1990 to keep unemployment at the 1985 level of 48,000. If the labour force grows at this rate; it would require an additional 23,000 jobs to reduce the unemployment rate to 10 percent. This means that a total of 10,000 jobs a year would be required over the next five years to lower the unemployment rate to ten percent.

1.X In Summary

a) Population

The provincial population is currently growing at approximately 3,000 per year or 0.6% per year. The population of labour force age is growing over twice as fast as the total population. For the last 4 years the population 15 years & over has increased almost 7,000 per year or 1.7% per year.

b) Labour Force

The labour force has shown strong gains over the last few years with continuing high growth in the population 15+. Large increases in the number of women entering the labour force (over 3,000 per year) have accounted for most of the increase in labour force.

c) Employment

The employment situation has worsened since 1981. Though some slight improvement occurred in 1984 employment is still below the peak of 179,000 in 1981. The most severe declines have been in male employment which has dropped by 2,000 a year since 1981. Female employment, on the other hand, has shown modest gains of over 1,000 a year.

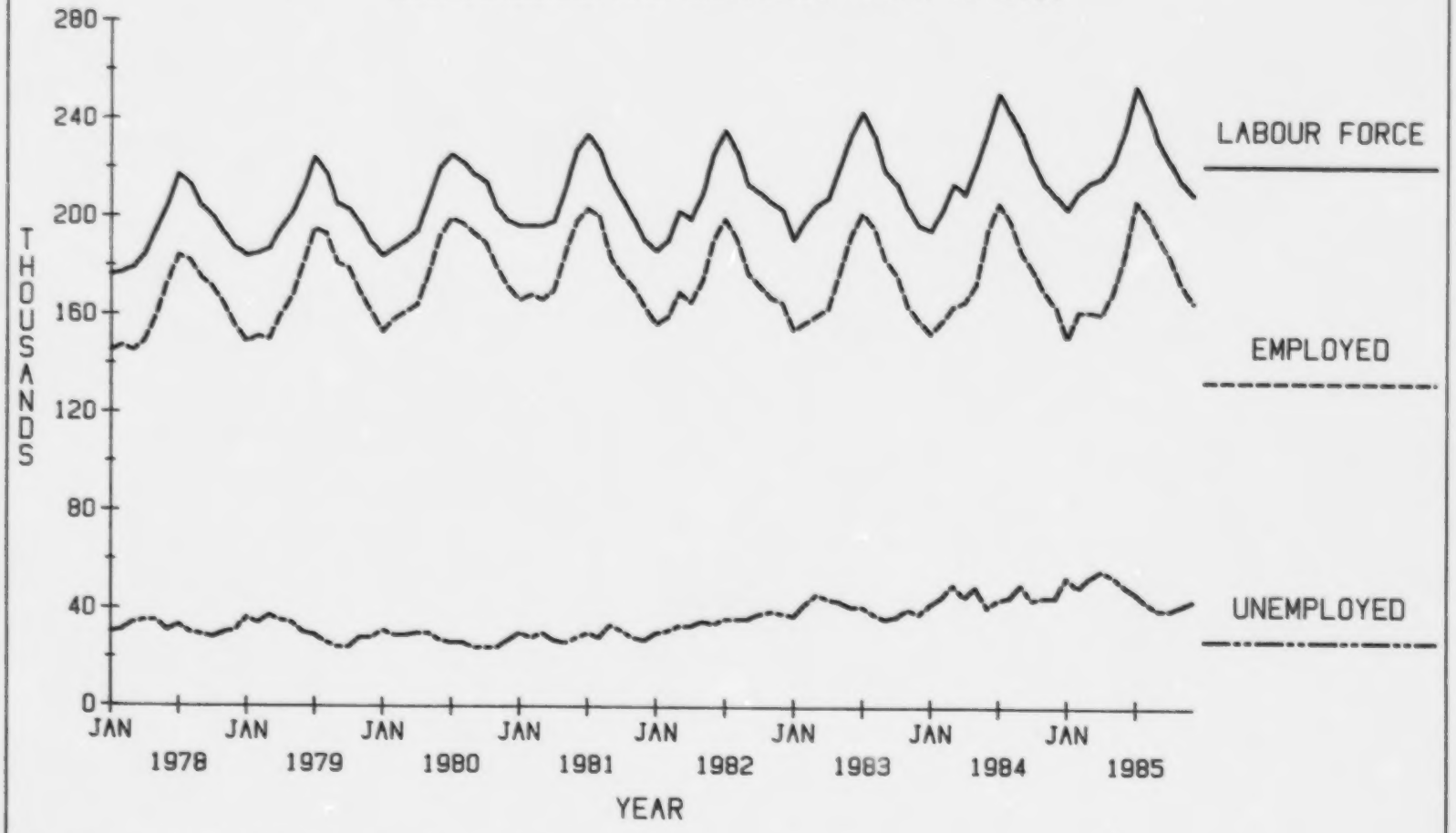
d) Unemployment

Over the past ten years the number of unemployed has almost doubled with most of the increase coming since 1981. Most of the increase in labour force since 1981 is a result of the increasing number of unemployed. The increase has been a result of increases in both male and female unemployment.

CHART 1.5

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, 1978 TO 1985



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA, CAT. 71-201

MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

2.I Introduction

The definition of unemployment[9] used by Statistics Canada and followed by many others doing surveys is:

a) persons without work and actively looking;

b) persons on layoff; and

c) persons with new jobs to start within four weeks;

This definition has been criticized because it does not include those people who have given up actively looking for work because they believe there is no work available in the area. The criticism is not new as P. Copes stated in 1961 that:

> "The severity of our unemployment appears even more serious when it is realized that the estimates published by D.B.S.[10] are based on a conservative definition of unemployment."

In 1978 the authors of "Now That We've Burnt our Boats" derived their own unemployment rate. The 1977 participation rate for the province of Ontario was used to calculate a new labour force for Newfoundland. The difference between this new labour force and the number employed was then defined to be the 'true' number of unemployed. An unemployment rate of 34% was calculated which was double the official rate of 15.5%. Though as the authors stated:

> "The method which the Commission has used to establish the unemployment rate in Newfoundland for 1977 is by no means perfect."

In 1983 the Community Services Council published an extensive study on unemployment in the Province and concluded that the Labour Force Survey definitions of employed and unemployed were not particularly appropriate in Newfoundland. They found that the definitions did not fit the perception of the people in various communities. In the report "The Reality of Unemployment" it states:

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9 - See page 4 for a detailed definition of unemployed.

10 - Dominion Bureau of Statistics, now called Statistics Canada.

> "It is likely that the arbitiary and partial definitions of work, employment and unemployment will not correspond to local usage of these terms in Newfoundland.... it is local meanings and categories which will determine the labelling of particular individuals as working or not working, employed or unemployed, and it is these meanings and labels which will structure the experience of work and unemployment creating distinct social groupings...."

While there is validity to this comment, surveys such as the labour force survey have to use fixed definitions in order to measure the situation consistently over time and by geographic areas. These definitions can be varied though to arrive at different measures of unemployment.

As mentioned earlier the Labour Force Survey definition of unemployed is based on the assumption that a person who wants work lacks labour market information. The concept of looking for work is one that appears to be more appropriate for larger urban where there are a large number of employers and the main way of finding work is to contact them. This definition may not be as appropriate in Newfoundland especially in the rural areas. Employment in Newfoundland exhibits a high degree of seasonality[11] so that industries such as construction and fish processing would be doing little or no hiring in the winter months. As well, in smaller communities there is often only one major employer such as a fish plant in the area and everyone in the community is well aware when the plant is hiring.

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11 - See Section 7.VIII page 82 for a discussion of seasonality.

Since 1979 Statistics Canada has been undertaking a special survey in March of each year to determine the number of people who are not considered to be unemployed but would be willing to work if work were available. It was shown that in Newfoundland there are a higher percentage of persons who want work but are not looking than in other parts of Canada. This group of hidden unemployed was further divided into those persons who are not looking because of labour market reasons such as believed no work available, and those who suspended job search for personal reasons.

In Newfoundland an average of approximately 35,000 persons were available for work but not actively looking in March of 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 and most of these (over 80%) were not looking because of labour market related reasons. If these people had been actively looking for work in 1984 the number of unemployed would have increased by over 60%. In Canada the numbers are much smaller proportionally and the increase would have been 17%.

Though Newfoundland is the second smallest province in terms of population only Quebec and Ontario had more persons who wanted work but were not looking for work because of labour market reasons. Newfoundland had only 8,000 fewer people in this category than Ontario and this difference is extremely small considering that Ontario's population is over fifteen times larger than Newfoundland's.

Since the number of people who are not looking because of labour market reasons are proportionally larger in Newfoundland, they would have a greater impact on the unemployment rate if they were added to the unemployed than for other provinces. The following table shows the impact on the Newfoundland and Canadian rates of adding in those not looking for labour market reasons.[12] If these people were considered to be unemployed the Newfoundland rate would have increased by 10 percentage points and over one third of the labour force

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12 - These unemployment rates are not the same as the discouraged workers estimates given in Table 2.3. In Table 2.3 only those persons who looked for work in the past six months are included. No distinction is made as to whether or not they want work as is done in the March survey. In the March survey persons who want work in the reference week, but haven't looked in the reference week, are included regardless of their previous job search activities.

in March of 1985 would have been considered unemployed. By comparison the Canadian rates would have increased by 1.8 percentage points to 14.3%. Under this definition the Newfoundland unemployment rate would have been 2.4 times higher than the Canadian versus 2.0 times higher under the official definition.

Table 2.1
Official Unemployment Rate and Unemployment Rate
Obtained by Adding those Persons who Want Work
but Not Looking for Labour Market Reasons
Newfoundland & Canada
March 1985

	Unemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate Plus Labour Market Reasons
Newfoundland	24.6	34.7
Canada	12.5	14.3
Ratio Nfld. to Canada	2.0	2.4

Source: Table 2.A.

Statistics Canada has also calculated a similar unemployment rate which is restricted to persons who are not looking in the reference week but who have looked in the past six months.[13] This lowers the number of persons who want work but are not looking in March of 1985 by almost one half from 33,000 to 17,000, (Table 2.E).

In both instances adding these people to the unemployed has a greater impact on the Newfoundland unemployment rate as can be seen by the increase in the ratio of the unemployment rates, (Table 2.2). Adding in only those persons who have looked for work in the past six months increases the unemployment rate by 5 percentage points to 30% versus 35% for the case when all persons who want work are considered to be unemployed. The following table gives the numbers and the unemployment rates for each of these three cases.

13 - See unemployment rate R7 in Section 2.II and note 12.

Table 2.2
Official Unemployment Rate, and Two Versions
Adding in Persons Not Looking for Work
Newfoundland
March 1985

			Not Looking in Reference Week	
		Unemployed	Labour Market Reasons and Want Work	Labour Market Reasons and Looked Past 6 Months
Newfoundland	# 000	53	33	17
Canada	# 000	1,546	270	160
Newfoundland	Rate	24.6%	34.7%	30.2%
Canada	Rate	12.5%	14.3%	13.6%
Ratio Newfoundland to Canada		2.0	2.4	2.2

Source: Table 2.A.

2.II Statistics Canada's Additional Measures of Unemployment

In addition to the official measure of unemployment that is published each month and released to the media, Statistics Canada has produced an additional eight measures of unemployment. These vary from: restricting the definition of unemployed to those persons who have been unemployed 14 weeks or more, called the 'R1' rate, to adding discouraged workers to the unemployed (R7). Other definitions give unemployment rates for selected groups such as heads of families (R2) and part-time labour force (R9).

When comparing these 8 supplementary rates for all provinces by ranking the provincial rates from lowest to highest as in Table 2.B only slight differences in the ranking are evident for most measures. Newfoundland, though, has the highest rate regardless of the definition used.

The Newfoundland rate varies from 60% to 100% higher than the Canadian rate depending on the rate is used. Regardless of whether one looks at long-term unemployed, part-time or full-time employed Newfoundland's unemployment situation remains relatively unchanged with respect to Canada. The lowest rate for Newfoundland is 10.6% when only persons unemployed 14 or more weeks (R1) are considered and the highest rate occurs when discouraged workers are added in (R7) 25.2%.

Excluding full-time students (R3) or adding the armed forces (R4) has very little impact on the official unemployment rate. Though if one considers only family heads as unemployed (R2) the official rate would be lowered by over 4 percentage points to 16.2%. The measures of unemployment based on full-time,[14] part-time and hours worked are 1 to 2 percentage points higher than the official rate of 20.5.

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14 - Full-time and part-time are both higher than the official rate because the full-time unemployment rate includes an adjustment for part-time workers who wish full-time employment.

Table 2.3
Measures of Unemployment
Newfoundland and Canada
1984

	Nfld.	Canada	Ratio Nfld. to Canada
R1 - Unemployed 14+ Weeks	10.6	5.2	2.0
R2 - Family Heads	16.2	8.6	1.9
R3 - Excluding Full-Time Students	20.5	11.1	1.8
R4 - Including Full-Time Armed Forces	20.4	11.2	1.8
R5 - Official	20.5	11.3	1.8
R6 - Full-Time Labour Force	22.9	13.4	1.7
R7 - Including Discouraged Workers	25.2	12.5	2.0
R8 - Based on Hours Worked	23.7	14.0	1.7
R9 - Part-Time Labour Force	21.4	13.0	1.6

R1 - Persons unemployed 14 or more weeks as a percentage of the labour force.
R2 - Unemployment rate of persons heading families with children under sixteen years of age.
R3 - Unemployment rate excluding full-time students.
R4 - Unemployment rate including full-time members of Canadian Armed Forces.
R5 - Official unemployment rate.
R6 - Unemployment rate of full-time labour force, contains an adjustment for persons working part-time who wish full-time work.
R7 - Unemployment rate including persons not in the labour force who sought work in the past six months but are not now looking for labour market related reasons.
R8 - Underutilization rate based on hours worked and hours "offered".
R9 - Unemployment rate of part-time labour force.

Source: Table 2.B.

2.III Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries

Besides the Labour Force Survey (LFS) another valuable source of information on the unemployed is the Unemployment Insurance Commission of the Department of Employment and Immigration. Though Unemployment Insurance (UI) recipients or beneficiaries generally meet the public's concept of unemployed there are important differences between UI beneficiaries and the specific definition of unemployed as defined by Statistics Canada in the Labour Force Survey.

Unemployment Insurance beneficiaries exclude a certain segment of the unemployed, as defined by the Labour Force Survey,[15] as well as including some people who are not unemployed. A beneficiary is any person who receives at least one dollar of benefits during the reference week and a regular beneficiary is a beneficiary who is receiving benefits because of being out of work due to layoff, quit, etc. The regular beneficiaries make up about 85% of all beneficiaries. The other beneficiary types include fishing, sickness, maternity, training, etc.

A regular UI beneficiary without earnings is the closest conceptually that one can get to the definition of unemployed used by the Labour Force Survey. Even so there are a number of differences. The differences are outlined in Table 2.4 by comparing the various groups that are covered under one but not the other. Two of the major differences are:

1) those people who are looking for work and therefore are unemployed but do not qualify for UI benefits. These people may be new entrants to the labour force, may not have worked long enough to qualify for benefits, or may have exhausted their benefits or may be waiting for their claim to start.
2) people who are receiving benefits but do not actively look for work and are therefore not considered to be unemployed by the LFS. This may be because they know there is no work available in the area.

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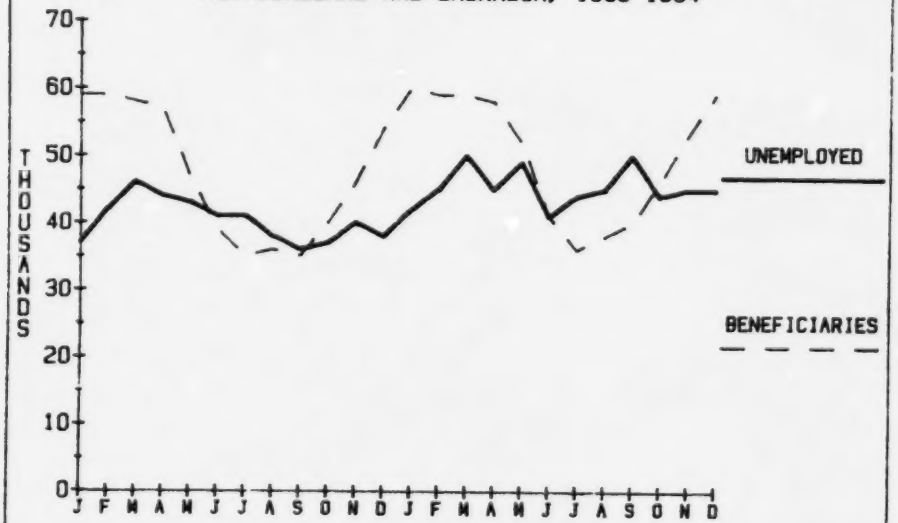
15 - See Page 4 for definition of unemployed.

The average number of regular beneficiaries without earnings was 5,000 higher than the number of unemployed in 1984. This difference varies greatly throughout the year. In the winter months the number of beneficiaries may be over 20,000 higher and in the summer the number of beneficiaries may be lower than the number of unemployed. This wide variation throughout the year is due mainly to the seasonality in the number of beneficiaries. The graph, which follows, gives unemployed and regular beneficiaries without earnings by month from January 1983 to December 1984.

CHART 2.1

UNEMPLOYED VS. REGULAR BENEFICIARIES WITHOUT EARNINGS

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, 1983-1984



SOURCE: Table 2.D

The unemployed is reasonably stable throughout the year because many people enter and leave jobs without being classified as unemployed before or after their employment. Because of the seasonal nature of their occupations it appears that many people in Newfoundland do not actively look for work when they are laid off. This can be seen by looking at the months of October and November 1984. In October there were 179,000 employed and this dropped to 170,000 in November, a decrease of 9,000 in the employed but the unemployed increased by only 1,000. A similar but reverse pattern emerges when comparing April and May 1984. In this case the employed increased by 7,000 but the unemployed increased by 4,000 instead of decreasing.

Table 2.4
Differences Between Groups of Persons Included and Excluded from Unemployed (Labour Force Survey) and Beneficiaries (Unemployment Insurance Files)

	Labour Force Survey, Unemployed	Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries
Unemployed New Entrants and Re-Entrants with less than 20 Weeks Work in last 52	I	E
Unemployed Persons with Less than 10 weeks work in past 52	I	E
Unemployed Persons 65+	I	E
Unemployed persons who were Self-Employed Unpaid Family Workers (Other than fishermen & farmers)	I	E
Self-Employed Fishermen on Unemployment Insurance Owning Boat & Gear	E	I
Unemployed persons who worked less than 15 Hours a Week in Last Job	I	E
Beneficiaries who have Not looked for Work in Past 4 Weeks	E	I
Beneficiaries with Earnings	E	I
Persons Receiving Benefits for Sickness and Maternity	E	I
Beneficiaries on Work-Sharing Programs	E	I
Unemployed Persons Serving A Two Week or Longer Waiting Period	I	E
Unemployed Persons who can't Prove they are Capable of and Available for Work	I	E
Unemployed Persons who Failed to accept a suitable position	I	E

E - Excluded
I - Included

UNEMPLOYMENT

3 INTRODUCTION

The number of unemployed in Newfoundland & Labrador has increased dramatically from 1975 to 1984. Over those nine years there has been an 80% increase in unemployment with a resulting increase in the unemployment rate of close to 7 percentage points.

The following sections highlight the characteristics of the unemployed in terms of age and sex distribution, marital status, level of education, industry, occupation and duration of unemployment.

3.I Unemployment by Sex

Roughly 2/3's of the unemployed in Newfoundland are males and it has been at this level since 1975. This share is slightly higher than for Canada where less than 60% of the unemployed are males.

While the increase in male unemployment since 1975 has been greater than female unemployment, in terms of relative change, the female unemployed have more than doubled compared to a 65% increase in the male unemployed. The male unemployment rate has increased more because the growth in female employed has helped balance the growth in the unemployed.

Up to 1981, the female unemployment rate was slightly higher than the males in both the province and in Canada. After 1981 the situation reversed and it has remained that way to the present; though during this whole period the male and female rates have been no more than 2 percentage points apart.

In Table 3.1, the unemployment rates for Newfoundland and Canada for both males and females are given for 1975 to 1984.

Table 3.1
Unemployment Rate by Sex
Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada
1975, 1980 to 1984

Year	Males		Females	
	Nfld.	Canada	Nfld.	Canada
	(%)			
1975	13.6	6.2	14.7	8.1
1980	13.2	6.9	13.5	8.4
1981	13.8	7.0	14.0	8.3
1982	17.3	11.1	15.9	10.9
1983	19.4	12.1	18.0	11.6
1984	20.9	11.2	19.9	11.4
Change 1975-'84	7.3	5.0	5.2	3.3

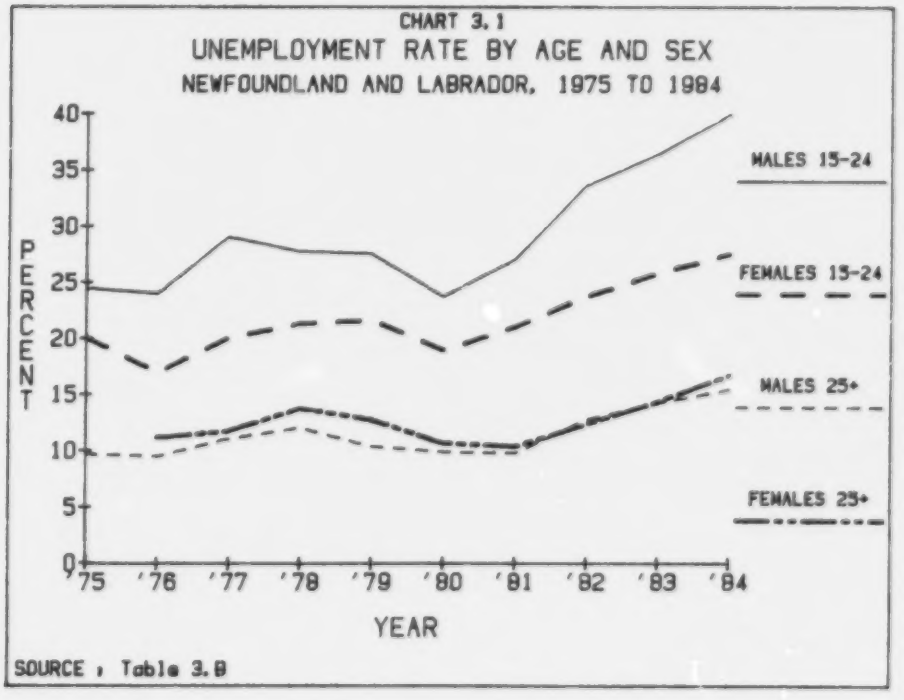
Source: Table 3.B

3.II Unemployment by Age & Sex

In Newfoundland the highest unemployment rate in any age/sex group is for males 15-24 years old. In 1984 the rate for this group peaked at close to 40%. Male youths also had the highest unemployment rate in Canada though the rate was only half of that in Newfoundland. Young females did not experience as much of a problem finding work as the young males but still had a very high unemployment rate of 28%.

Unemployed persons over 25 years increased from 12,000 to 26,000 from 1975 to 1984. Even with the number of unemployed doubling, their unemployment rate was still less than half that of the 15 - 24 year olds in 1984.

In Chart 3.1, below, the unemployment rate for males and females by age is shown for Newfoundland and Labrador.



3.III Marital Status

For both Newfoundland and Canada the singles[16] had close to double the unemployment rate of married persons. The difference between the married and single is due almost entirely to the difference between the rates of married and single men. In Newfoundland single males had an unemployment rate 20 percentage points higher than married males in 1984. The unemployment rates for married females and single females, on the other hand, were quite close. In 1984 the unemployment rates for married females and single females were only 2 percentage points apart.

Not suprisingly the single males in Newfoundland had the highest unemployment rates peaking at over 35% in 1984. While single females had the next highest rate of 21%, it was 14 percentage points below that experienced by single males. The same relationship held for Canada though the Canadian rates were about half the Newfoundland rates. The high unemployment rate of the singles is largely a reflection of the high unemloyment rates exhibited by the age group 15-24 who are mainly single.

The reverse occurs when one looks at the rates for married males and married females. In this case the rates for Newfoundland married females were about 2 to 4 points higher than married males.

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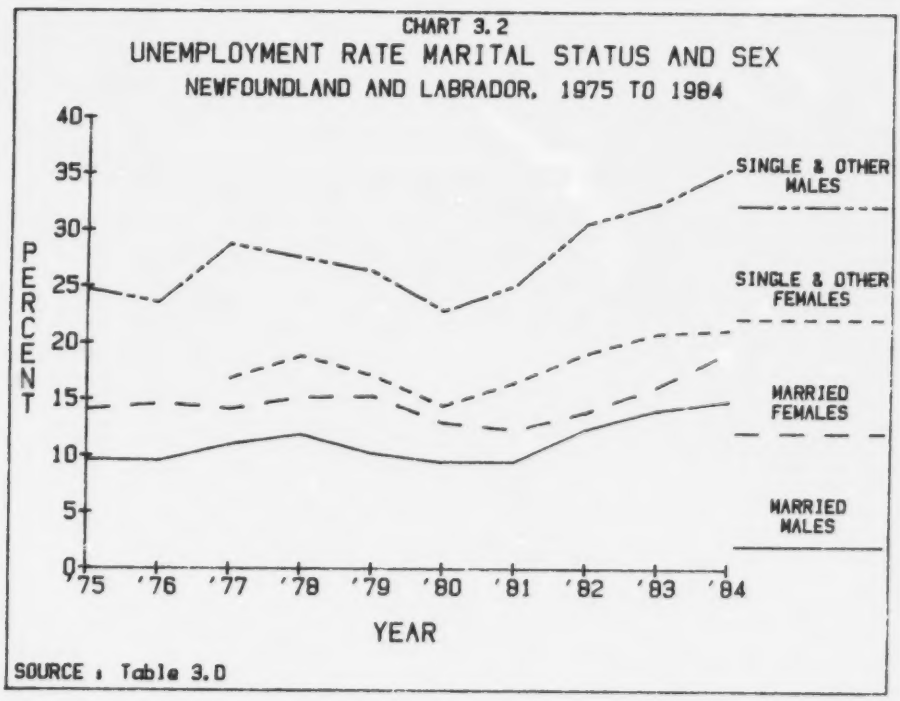
16 - Singles also include divorced, separated and widowed.

Chart 3.2 below shows the unemployment rates by marital status and sex for Newfoundland and Labrador.



3.IV Unemployed by Level of Education

Most of the increase in the number of unemployed persons since 1975 has been as a result of large increases in those unemployed with high school education, as this group doubled from 11,000 to 22,000. Those with less than grade nine education accounted for only 3,000 of the 20,000 increase in unemployed. Though the increase in the number of unemployed was modest for the less than grade nine group, it never-the-less had the highest unemployment rate with a rate about one third higher than the Newfoundland rate.

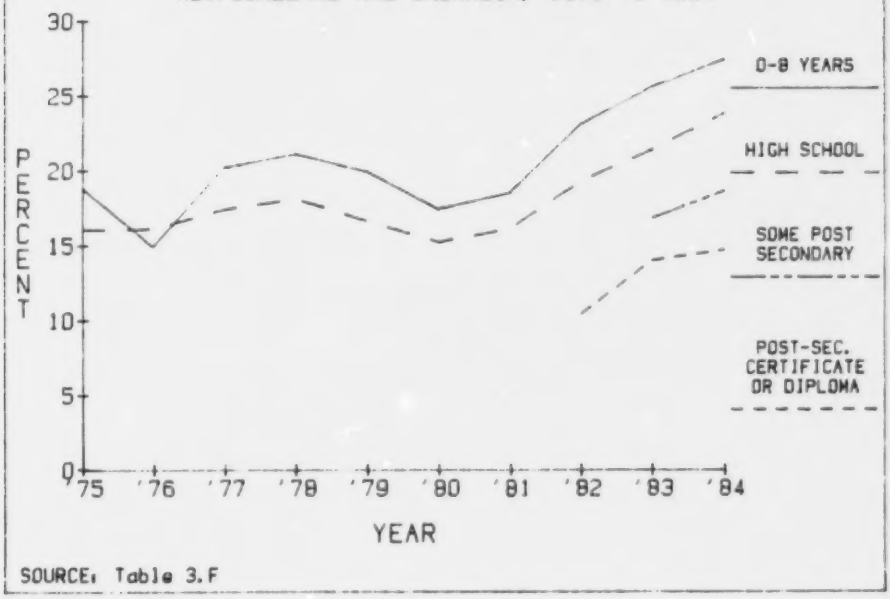
For both Canada and Newfoundland the unemployment rate decreases as the level of educational increases and the difference between the Newfoundland and Canada rates also narrows as the education increases.

Chart 3.3 gives the unemployment rate by level of education for Newfoundland and Labrador.

CHART 3.3

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, 1975 TO 1984



SOURCE: Table 3.F

3.V Unemployed by Occupation

In discussing the occupational (and industrial) breakdown of the unemployed one is faced with a constraint in the data themselves. As the Labour Force Survey is a sample survey, estimates such as unemployment by occupation group have large sampling errors rendering their use suspect. As a result two approaches were taken. First, several of the occupation groups were aggregated together to form the three broad categories: white collar, blue collar and service occupations. The second is a review of the occupation data from the 1981 Census. The Census is a much larger survey of the labour force (20% sample in 1981) and at the provincial level is free from the high sample errors that are inherent in the Labour Force Survey.

For both Newfoundland and Canada the rates for blue collar workers were the highest followed closely by service occupations, Table 3.2. The unemployment rate tends to be much lower for the white collar workers and in all years it is less than half the rate for blue collar workers. Of the three groups the unemployment rate for Newfoundland white collar occupations is closest to the same group in Canada. The rates for blue collar occupations showed some slight improvement around 1980 but since then with the general downturn in employment prospects this group has deteriorated resulting in an unemployment rate of 26% in 1984.

Table 3.2
Unemployment Rate by Occupation Group
Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada
1975, 1980 to 1984

Year	Total		White Collar[17]		Service[18]		Blue Collar[19]	
	Nfld.	Can.	Nfld.	Can.	Nfld.	Can.	Nfld.	Can.
				(%)				
1975	14.0	6.9	6.8	4.2	13.0	7.4	17.3	8.0
1980	13.3	7.5	5.8	4.7	14.3	9.4	15.9	9.0
1981	13.9	7.5	7.7	4.7	14.3	9.7	18.4	9.1
1982	16.8	11.0	7.6	6.8	16.7	12.6	21.7	14.6
1983	18.1	11.9	10.6	7.5	20.0	13.9	23.9	15.3
1984	20.5	11.3	11.2	7.4	19.4	13.5	26.4	13.9
Increase 1975 to 1984	6.5	4.4	4.4	3.2	6.4	6.1	9.1	5.9

17 - White collar includes managerial, administrative, professional, teaching, health, clerical and sales occupations. In 1984 white collar occupations accounted for 44% of the labour force.

18 - Service occupations include protective service; food & beverage preparation; lodging & other accomodation; & personal service occupations. Service occupations were 14% of the labour force in 1984.

19 - Blue collar includes primary, processing, construction, transport equipment occupations. In 1984 blue collar occupations accounted for 39% of the labour force.

Source: Table 3.H

In Table 3.3, the unemployment rates for the three broad occupation groups are given along with the unemployment rates for the components. The data are taken from the 1981 Census and, as mentioned previously, allow for more detail. Though the Census data contains much finer detail due to its high coverage or sampling ratio it does not, however, allow for comparisons over time. The census is conducted in June every five years and as such is a single snapshot of the economy and as a result is unable to track changes from one year to the next let alone one month to the next. It is, however, very useful when considering subjects like the unemployed by fine occupational

level. In addition to the unemployment rate in Table 3.3, Chart 3.4 shows the distribution of the unemployed by the component groups for Newfoundland and Canada.

In Newfoundland almost 3/4 of the unemployed are in the blue collar and service occupations with the remaining 1/4 in the white collar group. Of these three main groups the blue collar occupation group was by far the largest. In addition the components within the blue collar group had the highest unemployment rates ranging from 15% for the transportation and material handling occupations to over 28% for the construction occupations. The processing and construction occupations combined accounted for close to 40% of the unemployed in Newfoundland and had high unemployment rates of 19% and 28% respectively. Close to 70% of the unemployed in processing occupations are in fish plant occupations and as the Census reference week is the last week in May many fish plant workers would not have started work.

The high unemployment rate and the high percentage of the unemployed in the construction occupations is due to the high levels of unskilled workers assigned to this occupation group. In comparison to Canada the Newfoundland blue collar unemployed and the components within the group make up a much larger share of the unemployed and have much higher unemployment rates.

Though the Newfoundland white collar unemployed, as a group, made up a smaller share of the total unemployed than did Canada's it had close to double the unemployment rate of the Canadian white collar workers. This was also true for the three sub-components of the white collar group. The Newfoundland unemployed clerical workers accounted for about 13% of the total unemployed versus 18% in Canada yet had an unemployment rate twice that of the Canadian unemployed white collar workers.

Table 3.3
Unemployment Rate by Occupation
Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada
1981

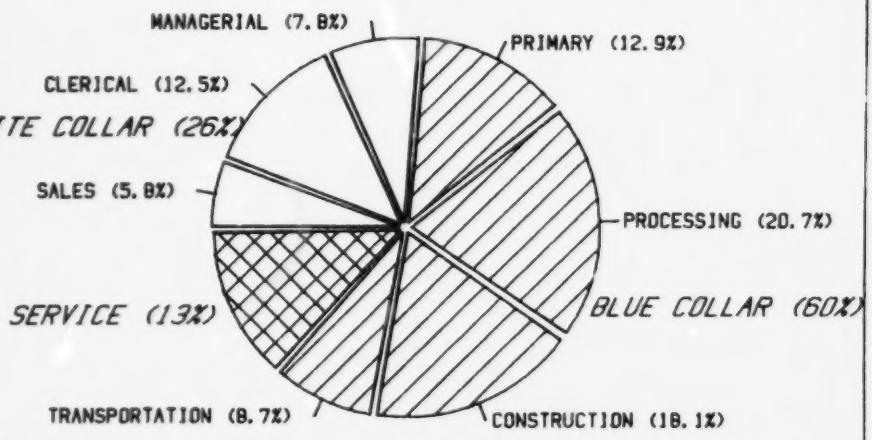
Occupations	Newfoundland	Canada
	(%)	
All Occupations	15.0	6.0
White Collar	8.5	4.4
- Managerial, Professional etc.	5.4	3.3
- Clerical	12.0	5.7
- Sales	10.2	4.8
Service	16.7	8.1
Blue Collar	20.4	7.4
- Primary	19.8	7.4
- Processing; Machining; Product Fabricating	19.0	6.7
- Construction	28.3	9.3
- Transportation; Material Handling, Other Crafts	15.0	6.8

Source: Table 3.K.

CHART 3.4a

UNEMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, JUNE 3, 1981



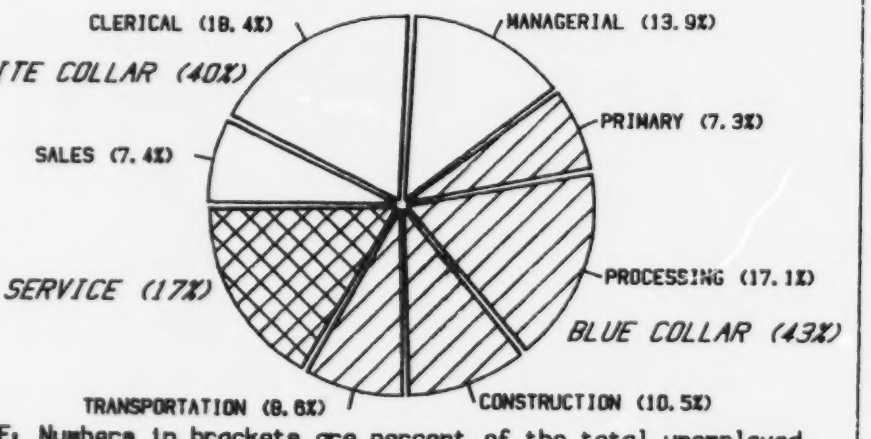
NOTE: Numbers in brackets are percent of the total unemployed, NOT the unemployment rates.

SOURCE: Table 3.K

CHART 3.4b

UNEMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

CANADA, JUNE 3, 1981



NOTE: Numbers in brackets are percent of the total unemployed, NOT the unemployment rates.

SOURCE: Table 3.K

3.VI Unemployed by Industry

As in the previous section on the occupational structure of the unemployed, aggregated industrial data from the Labour Force Survey are considered along with more detailed 1981 Census data.

From the Labour Force Survey data are presented for the goods producing sector[20] and the service producing sector.[21] Table 3.4 below, gives the unemployment rates by goods producing and service producing sectors for Newfoundland and Canada from 1975 to 1984.

Table 3.4
Unemployment Rate by Industry Sector
Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada
1975, 1980 to 1984

Year	Total		Goods Producing[20]		Service Producing[21]	
	Nfld.	Canada	Nfld.	Canada	Nfld.	Canada
	(%)					
1975	14.0	6.9	17.0	7.8	7.6	5.1
1980	13.3	7.5	17.4	8.6	9.7	6.1
1981	13.9	7.5	17.4	8.6	8.8	6.1
1982	16.8	11.0	24.6	14.2	12.0	8.6
1983	18.8	11.9	24.6	14.7	13.3	9.5
1984	20.5	11.3	28.4	13.1	14.0	9.3
Change 1975 to 1984	6.5	4.4	11.4	5.3	6.4	4.2

Source: Table 3.J

20 - The goods producing sector includes: agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction.

21 - The service producing sector includes: transportation, communication, utilities; trade; finance, insurance, real estate; community, business, personal service; and public administration.

As the total unemployment rates have increased in Newfoundland and Canada over the past five years so have the unemployment rate in the goods producing and the service producing sectors. In Newfoundland the unemployment rate in the goods producing sector has been roughly double the rate in the service producing sector over the past ten years. While the goods producing unemployment rate is also higher in Canada it tends to be only 50% higher than for service producing.

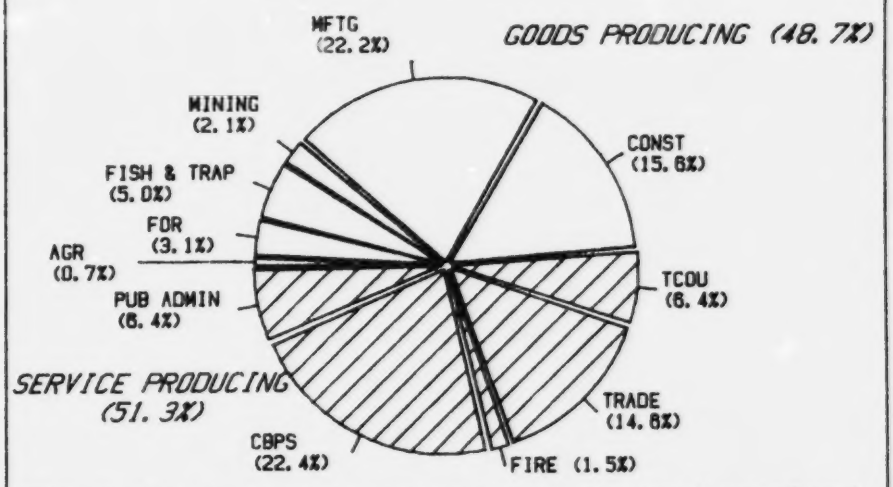
A similar relationship is prevalant when one compares the Newfoundland unemployment rates by sector with the respective Canadian rates. In this case the goods producing unemployment rate is double the Canadian rate and the service producing is 50% higher than the Canadian rate.

As mentioned in the previous section data from the 1981 Census allows more detailed industrial breakdown for the unemployed and the following discussion presents some of the results from the 1981 Census. In Chart 3.5, below, the percentage distribution of unemployment by industry from the 1981 Census results for Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada is given for June 3, 1981.

CHART 3.5a

UNEMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, JUNE 3, 1981



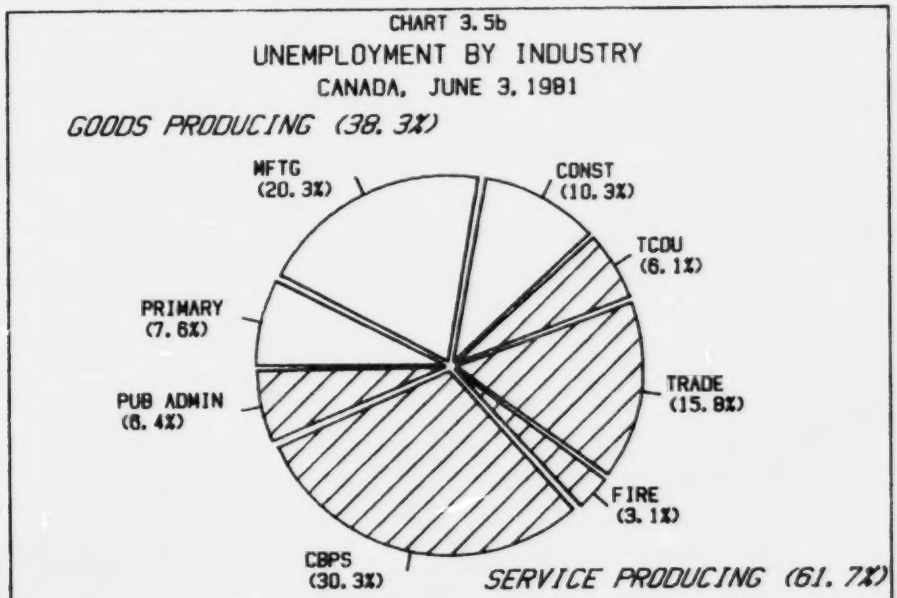
NOTE: Numbers in brackets are percent of the total unemployed, NOT the unemployment rates.

SOURCE: Table 3.L

CHART 3.5b

UNEMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

CANADA, JUNE 3, 1981



NOTE: Numbers in brackets are percent of the total unemployed, NOT the unemployment rates.

SOURCE: Table 3.L

In Table 3.5 the unemployment rates by industry division are shown for Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada. The data are taken from the 1981 Census.

Over three quarters of the unemployed in the goods producing industries in Newfoundland were in manufacturing and construction which have two of the highest unemployment rates at 20% and 31% respectively, (Table 3.5 & Chart 3.5). As well, the unemployed in manufacturing and construction in Canada account for most of the unemployed in the goods producing sector but the unemployment rates are much lower.

Though the forestry industry in Newfoundland has a very high unemployment rate at 26% it accounts for only 6% of the unemployed in the goods producing sector and 3% of the total unemployed. The situation is similar for the Canadian forestry industry where the unemployment rate was the highest at 19%. Mining in Newfoundland had the lowest unemployment rate of the goods producing industries at 10%. Contrast this with the national situation where the unemployment rate for mining, though lower than its counterpart in Newfoundland, was the second highest of the goods producing industries.

In both the Newfoundland and Canadian service producing industries the two industry divisions, trade and community, business and personal service accounted for about three quarters of the unemployment. These two industries had the highest unemployment rates in the goods producing sector with 13% and 12% respectively for Newfoundland and roughly half these rates for Canada.

Table 3.5
Unemployment Rate by Industry Division
Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada
1981

Industry Division	Newfoundland & Labrador		Canada	
	Rate (%)	Rank[1]	Rate (%)	Rank[1]
All Industries	15		6	
Goods Producing	21		7	
Agriculture	17	4	3	11
Forestry	26	2	19	1
Fishing & Trapping	16	5	14	2
Mining	10	10	6	6
Manufacturing	20	3	6	4
Construction	31	1	10	3
Service Producing	12		6	
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	11	8	5	9
Trade	13	6	6	7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7	11	4	10
Community, Business & Personal Service	12	7	6	5
Public Administration	11	9	5	8

Note: 1 - Highest rate = rank 1

Source: Table 3.L.

3.VII Duration of Unemployment

The average duration of unemployment has increased since 1976. Back then the average was 17 weeks and by 1984 it was close to 23 weeks. It is interesting to note that in 1976 when the Newfoundland unemployed generally had longer spells of unemployment than those in Canada but by 1984 this difference had closed, so that the durations were almost equal.

It is one of the few areas where the Newfoundland unemployment situation is not much worse than that in the rest of Canada.

Table 3.6
Duration of Unemployment
Canada, Newfoundland & Labrador
1976, 1980 to 1984

Year	Newfoundland & Labrador	Canada
	(Weeks)	
1976	17.3	13.9
1980	18.8	14.7
1981	18.5	15.1
1982	19.8	17.3
1983	23.8	21.8
1984	22.5	21.6

Source: Table 3.U.

3.VIII Geographic Areas

The Labour Force Survey publishes data for four "Economic Regions" in the Province. With the exception of the Avalon Peninsula all had unemployment rates over 20% in 1984. In fact these three regions had the highest rates of the fifty-three "Economic Regions" in Canada. The Avalon, though lower, was ranked eight out of fifty-three with only four "Economic Regions" outside Newfoundland having a higher unemployment rate.

Table 3.7
Unemployment Rate and Employment Population Ratio
by Economic Region and St. John's CMA
Newfoundland, 1984

	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment/ Population Ratio
Newfoundland & Labrador	20.5	42.1
1. Avalon Peninsula	18.4	46.3
St. John's CMA	15.0	53.3
2. Burin Peninsula & South Coast	23.5	38.3
3. West Coast, Northern Peninsula & Labrador	22.7	41.5
4. Central, Northeast & Bonavista Peninsula	22.7	35.6

Source: Table 3.M.

As well as having high unemployment rates these areas also exhibit low employment/population ratios. Region 4 has an employment ratio of 36%, the lowest in Canada, which indicates that roughly only one in three persons 15 years and older is employed each month. The other regions though slightly better are still amongst the worst in Canada. See following table.

Table 3.8

Newfoundland Economic Regions Ranked by

Unemployment Rates and Employment/Population Ratio in Canada 1984

	Unemployment*	Employment/ Population Ratio**
1. Avalon Peninsula	8	9
2. Burin Peninsula & South Coast	3	3
3. West Coast, Northern Peninsula and Labrador	2	4
4. Central, Northeast & Bonavista Peninsula	1	1
Number	53	53

* Ranked high to low

** Ranked low to high

Source: Table 3.M.

Since the peak employment of 1981 all of the Economic Regions in the Province have experienced increasing unemployment rates and decreasing employment/population ratios.

3.IX Urban/Rural

The Labour Force Survey divides the province into two distinct geographic areas when drawing their sample. The first is called self-representing units[22] and consists of the larger cities in the Province. The communities in the self-representing areas comprise approximately 50% of the population in the Province and will be used as a proxy for urban areas.

The second group is called non-self-representing units and consists of the remaining communities in the Province or the rural areas.

In examining these areas for Newfoundland it is seen that the participation rate and the employment ratio are much lower in the rural areas than in the urban while the unemployment rate is much higher.

Table 3.9
Urban & Rural Labour Force Comparisons
Newfoundland
1984

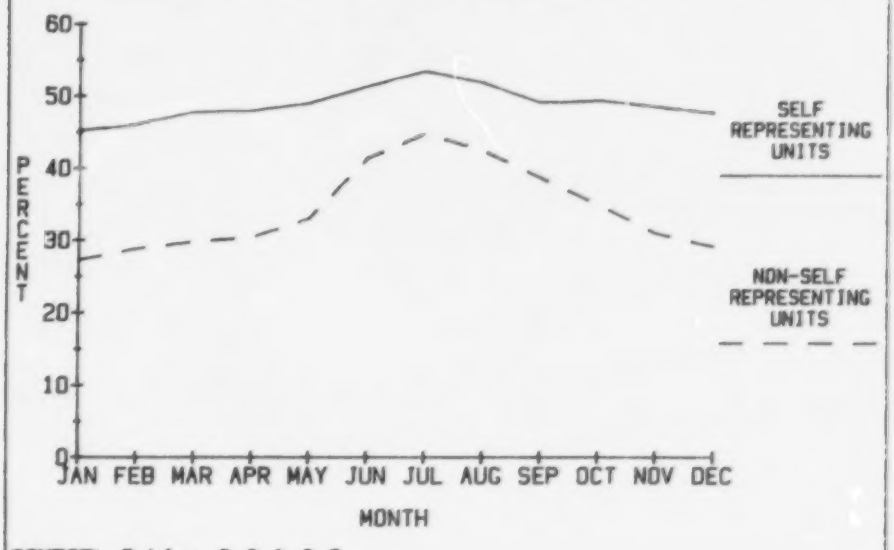
	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment Rate
Rural	45.4	24.6	34.2
Urban	59.4	17.7	48.9
Difference	-14.0	6.9	-14.7

Source: Tables 3.S and 3.T.

22 - The self-representing units are comprised of those cities whose 1981 population yielded an expected sample size sufficient for at least one interviewers' workload and a small number of cities possessing unique characteristics. Each is represented in the survey by a sample of its own population and hence the name self-representing. See Appendix D for a complete list of communities.

These differences in participation rates and employment ratios narrow during the summer. This is because industries in the rural areas exhibit a much higher degree of seasonality than the urban areas. The following graph shows the employment to population ratio by month for self-representing and non-self representing units.

CHART 3.6
EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, 1984
SELF-REPRESENTING UNITS AND NON-SELF-REPRESENTING UNITS



SOURCE: Tables 3.S & 3.T

Interestingly if one compares the males 25+ in Newfoundland urban centres to their Canadian counterpart we find that the participation rate is almost the same. The unemployment rate and the participation rate are also much nearer than for the Province as a whole. Generally the same holds true for females 25+ though the differences are larger.

Table 3.10
Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate and
Employment Rate, Self Representing Units
Newfoundland and Canada, 1984

	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment Rate
Males 25+			
Canada	80.1	8.9	72.9
Newfoundland	78.0	13.0	67.9
Difference	-2.1	4.1	-5.0
Females 25+			
Canada	52.7	9.5	47.7
Newfoundland	45.8	13.9	39.4
Difference	-6.9	+4.4	-8.3
15-24			
Canada	68.3	17.6	56.3
Newfoundland	54.5	30.8	37.7
Difference	-13.8	+13.2	-18.6

Source: Table 3.T.

The Newfoundland rural areas do not fare well in comparison either to rural Canada or to urban Newfoundland, as the unemployment rates tend to be much higher. The worst group is the young who have only a 25%, or a one in four chance, of being employed if they live in rural Newfoundland compared to 51% in Canada or 38% in urban Newfoundland, Table 3.11. Their unemployment rate as one might suspect is very high, almost 40% in 1984.

Table 3.11
Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate and
Employment Ratios, Non-Self Representing Units
Newfoundland and Canada 1984

	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment Rate
Males 25+			
Canada	75.3	9.0	68.5
Newfoundland	61.7	18.8	50.1
Difference	-13.6	9.8	-18.4
Females 25+			
Canada	45.3	10.4	40.6
Newfoundland	32.1	21.6	25.2
Difference	-13.2	11.2	-15.4
15-24			
Canada	62.8	18.8	51.0
Newfoundland	40.7	39.3	24.7
Difference	-22.7	20.5	-26.3

Source: Table 3.S.

From 1975 to 1980 the rural areas experienced greater growth in employment than the urban areas. Since that time employment decreased in both the urban and rural areas and has not yet returned to 1980 levels. Though the employment growth has ceased the labour force has continued to grow resulting in an increasing unemployment rate and a decreasing employment population ratio.

3.X Flows into Unemployment

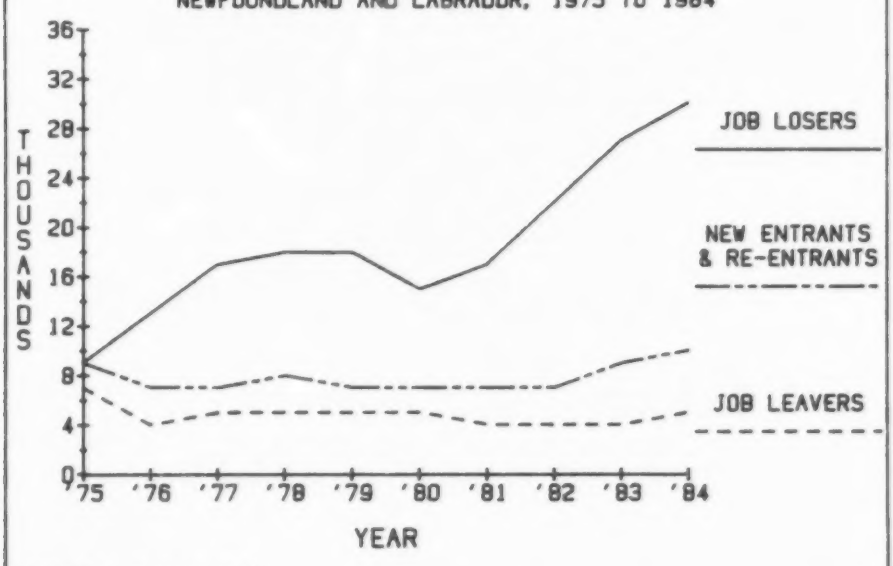
When considering the issue of rising unemployment, the reason people become unemployed is an indication of the dynamics of unemployment. In the Labour Force Survey the unemployed have been split into four components. Job losers are persons who were laid off or fired for cause. Fired for cause is a very small component of this group. Job leavers, on the other hand, are those who decided to stop working for reasons such as illness, personal or family responsibilities, going to school, changed residence, dissatisfied with job, and retired. Re-entrants are currently unemployed persons who, after leaving their last job, were out of the labour force for a period of time. New entrants are unemployed persons who have never worked and are looking for their first job.

In 1975 the three components: job losers, job leavers and new entrants/ re-entrants were roughly equal, (Chart 3.7). Since that time with the worsening employment situation the number of job leavers has decreased though the number of unemployed has almost doubled. The big change has been in the number of job losers. This group has more than tripled from 9,000 in 1975 to 30,000 in 1984. Most of this increase occurred from 1980 to 1984 with the increasing unemployment.

CHART 3.7

FLOWS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, 1975 TO 1984



SOURCE : Table 3.W

ANNUAL WORK PATTERNS

4.I Introduction

Unemployment and employment are usually viewed in terms of monthly or annual averages from the Labour Force Survey. For example in 1984 the labour force was 221,000 of which 45,000 were unemployed. As annual averages mask the seasonal peaks in unemployment these figures give us no idea of the actual number of people who may have been in the labour force or unemployed at some point during the year. Because of movement in and out of the labour force there were more than 221,000 people in the labour force during the year and substantially more than 45,000 people who experienced some period of unemployment.

In order to look at the labour force in terms of people instead of annual averages we shall examine data from the Annual Work Patterns Survey which is a supplement to the Labour Force Survey and is carried out in January of the following year. Results from the 1984 Survey indicate that 279,000 people were in the labour force at some point during 1984 and 41% of these or 114,000 people experienced some period of unemployment (Table 4.1). These 279,000 people who were in the labour force during 1984 comprise 2/3's of the population who are fifteen years or age and older, 5 percentage points lower than for Canada.

Table 4.1
Number of Persons in the Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed at Some Time During the Year
Newfoundland and Canada, 1984

	At Some Time in 1984							
	Population 15+		In the Labour Force		Persons Employed		Persons Unemployed	
	(,000)	(%)	(,000)	(%)	(,000)	(%)	(,000)	(%)
Canada	19,274	100	13,912	72	13,324	69	3,733	19
Newfoundland	420	100	279	67	258	61	114	27

Source: Table 4.A.

This indicates that Newfoundland has almost as high a percentage of persons in the labour force at some point during the year as Canada. The major difference is that a much higher percentage of people in Newfoundland are only in the labour force for part of the year, 49% versus 29% for Canada, Table 4.2. This gives a different perspective from the one obtained by looking at the annual participation rates for Newfoundland and Canada. In this instance the difference between the Newfoundland and Canada annual participation rates is 12 percentage points based on rates of 53% and 65% respectively. The reason that the gap is much wider for the annual rates is that a much higher percentage of persons in Newfoundland are only in the labour force for part of the year.

Slightly over half of the 279,000 persons were in the labour force for the entire year. For Canada over 70% of the labour force are full year. Almost all of this difference of 20 percentage points is due to the large difference in the percentage of persons employed full year. In Canada almost 60% of persons in the labour force are employed full year whereas in Newfoundland it is roughly 40%.

Table 4.2

Labour Force Experience in 1984

Newfoundland and Canada

	Persons in Labour Force		Persons in Labour Force All of 1984								Persons in Labour Force Part of 1984							
			Total		Employed All Year		Unemployed All Year		Employed & Unemployed		Total		Employed & Not in Labour Force		Unemployed & Not in Labour Force		Employed, Unemployed & Not in Labour Force	
	(000)	%	(000)	%	(000)	%	(000)	%	(000)	%	(000)	%	(000)	%	(000)	%	(000)	%
Newfoundland	279	100	143	51	110	39	7	3	26	9	136	49	54	19	14	5	67	24
Canada	13,417	100	9,891	71	8,259	59	237	2	1,395	10	4,021	29	1,919	14	351	3	1,752	13

Source: Tables 4.A and 4.B.

Most of those persons who move in and out of the labour force during the year find work at some time during the year. As well for Newfoundland 5% of the people drop out after having found no work and there are a further 3% who spend the entire year looking for work.

Almost 20% of the persons in the Newfoundland labour force never showed up as unemployed though they were not classified as employed for the full-year. This is because they neither reported looking for work before they found a job nor reported looking for work after they left their job. There are a slightly greater percentage, 24%, who do report some period of looking for work before or after finding a job as well as not being in the labour force for the whole year.

4.II Weeks Employed, Unemployed and Not in Labour Force

During 1984 the persons in Newfoundland who were at some time in the labour force spent an average of 32 weeks working, 8 weeks unemployed and 12 weeks not in the labour force (Table 4.3). As one might expect the time spent employed was substantially lower than the Canadian average of 40 weeks with corresponding increases for Newfoundlanders in weeks spent unemployed and not in the labour force.

Table 4.3
Average Number of Weeks Employed, Unemployed and Not in the Labour Force Per Persons in the Labour Force at Some Time During 1984
Newfoundland & Canada

	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force
		(Average Weeks)	
Canada	40.1	5.0	6.9
Newfoundland	31.6	8.4	12.0
Difference	8.5	3.4	5.1

Source: Tables 4.C; 4.D and 4.E.

These differences between Newfoundland and Canada are relatively the same by age and sex. The work patterns of males and females in Newfoundland are similar, though the males are employed and unemployed slightly longer in the year, while the females spend a greater time not in the labour force.

Table 4.4
Average Number of Weeks Employed, Unemployed
and Not in the Labour Force Per Persons
in the Labour Force at Some Time During 1984, by Sex
Newfoundland

	Employed	Unemployed (Weeks)	Not in the Labour Force
Male	32.6	8.9	10.5
Female	30.3	7.8	14.0
Difference	2.3	1.1	-3.5

Source: Tables 4.C; 4.D and 4.E.

In examining the age groups the youth, ages 15 - 24, stand out, (Table 4.5). They spend only 22 weeks a year working. This is well below the weeks worked by older persons. Young people work fewer weeks because many in this age group have a casual attachment to the labour force and only work or look for work in the summer months when they are not at school. This is indicated as well by the large number of weeks that this age group spends out of the labour force, 19 weeks. They do however spend on average a larger time unemployed or looking for work than the other age groups.

Table 4.5
Average Number of Weeks Employed, Unemployed
and Not in the Labour Force Per Persons
in the Labour Force at Some Time During 1984, by Age
Newfoundland

Age Group	Employed	Unemployed (Weeks)	Not in the Labour Force
15-24	22.0	10.6	19.4
25-44	34.7	8.5	8.8
45+	37.6	5.3	9.1

Source: Tables 4.C; 4.D and 4.E.

4.III Activity of the Unemployed

The situation worsens when one looks at those persons who were unemployed at some time during 1984. Those persons who experience periods of unemployment spend more time unemployed than they do employed and this is true for all age and sex groups, (Tables 4.6 & 4.H). They also spend almost as much time not in the labour force as they do working. The age group 15-24 years spends more time out of the labour force than employed but the older age group also spends a considerable amount of time (13 weeks) not in the labour force, (Table 4.H).

The average person who experiences unemployment spends roughly 30% of the year working, 40% of the year unemployed and 30% of the year not in the labour force. A similar pattern is true for males and females though the male spends a little more time employed and unemployed while the female spends more time out of the labour force.

Table 4.6

Average Number of Weeks Employed, Unemployed and Not in the Labour Force Per Person Unemployed at Some Time During 1984

Newfoundland

	Employed		Unemployed		Not in the Labour Force	
	Weeks	%	Weeks	%	Weeks	%
Total	16.3	31	20.6	40	15.1	29
Male	17.7	34	21.8	42	12.5	24
Female	14.3	28	18.9	36	18.8	36

Source: Tables 4F; 4.G and 4.H.

4.IV Distribution of Weeks Unemployed

The distribution of weeks unemployed was quite similar for Newfoundland and Canada in 1984. Almost 30% of the persons in Newfoundland who experienced unemployment during 1984 spent over half of the year unemployed. Surprisingly the Canadian figure at 25% is not much better. The reason for the much higher unemployment rate in Newfoundland is that a much higher percentage of persons experience unemployment.

Table 4.7
Distribution of Persons Unemployed in 1984 by
Weeks Unemployed
Newfoundland & Canada

	Persons Unemployed		Weeks Unemployed				
	000	%	1-4	5-13	14-26	27-39	40+
			%	%	%	%	%
Canada	3,733	100	24	28	23	13	12
Newfoundland	114	100	17	27	28	16	12

Source: Table 4.I.

The females in Newfoundland who experienced unemployment tended to have shorter periods of unemployment than the males, (Table 4.G).

COPING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

5.I The Unemployed and Unemployment Insurance

As the following table illustrates, the increase in unemployment from 1975 has resulted in an increase in those drawing Unemployment Insurance benefits. The total beneficiaries are shown along with those beneficiaries drawing regular benefits (as opposed to maternity, retirement, sickness and the various training benefits) without earnings.[23]

Table 5.1
Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries
Newfoundland and Labrador
1976 to 1985

Year	Unemployment	U.I. Beneficiaries	
		Total	Regular Without Earnings*
	(,000)		
1976	24	40	34
1977	29	42	36
1978	31	46	38
1979	30	45	36
1980	27	44	34
1981	29	45	35
1982	35	54	43
1983	40	59	47
1984	45	63	50
1985	48	66	53
Increase 1976 to 1985	24	26	19

Source: Table 5.A.

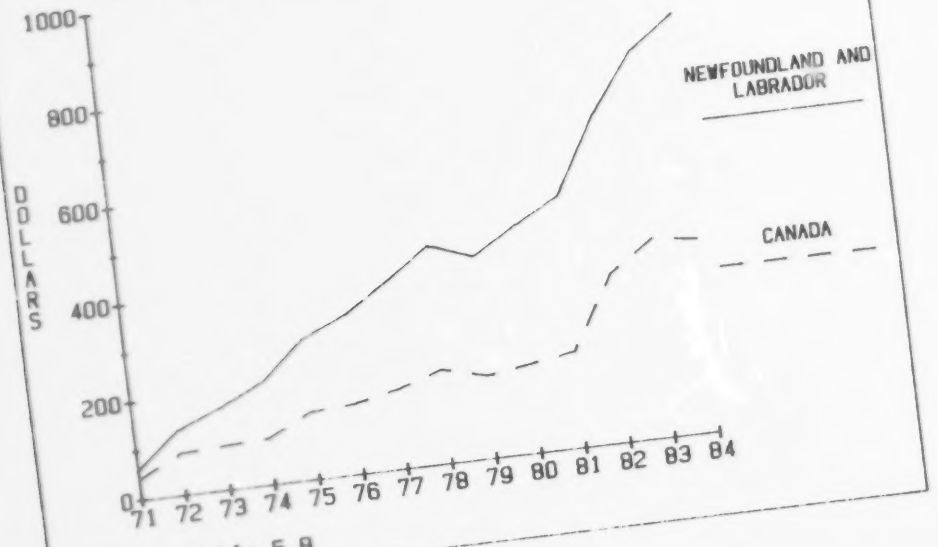
23 - Section 2.III discusses the relationship between unemployed and regular beneficiaries without earnings.

As numbers of UI beneficiaries have increased with the worsening unemployment problem so has the total value of UI benefits. In 1985 approximately $560 million was paid out to unemployment insurance beneficiaries. This is larger than the wages and salaries paid out in any single industry in the province, including public administration.

While Newfoundland's unemployment rate is currently double Canada's the per capita benefits in Newfoundland is about 2 1/2 times the nations' indicating the greater reliance the unemployed in Newfoundland have on Unemployment Insurance (Chart 5.1). The pattern of increase in the past five years has been substantially different in Newfoundland and Canada. While per capita UI benefits jumped substantially in Canada in 1982 and peaked in 1983, Newfoundland's per capita benefits have climbed steadily over the whole period.

CHART 5.1

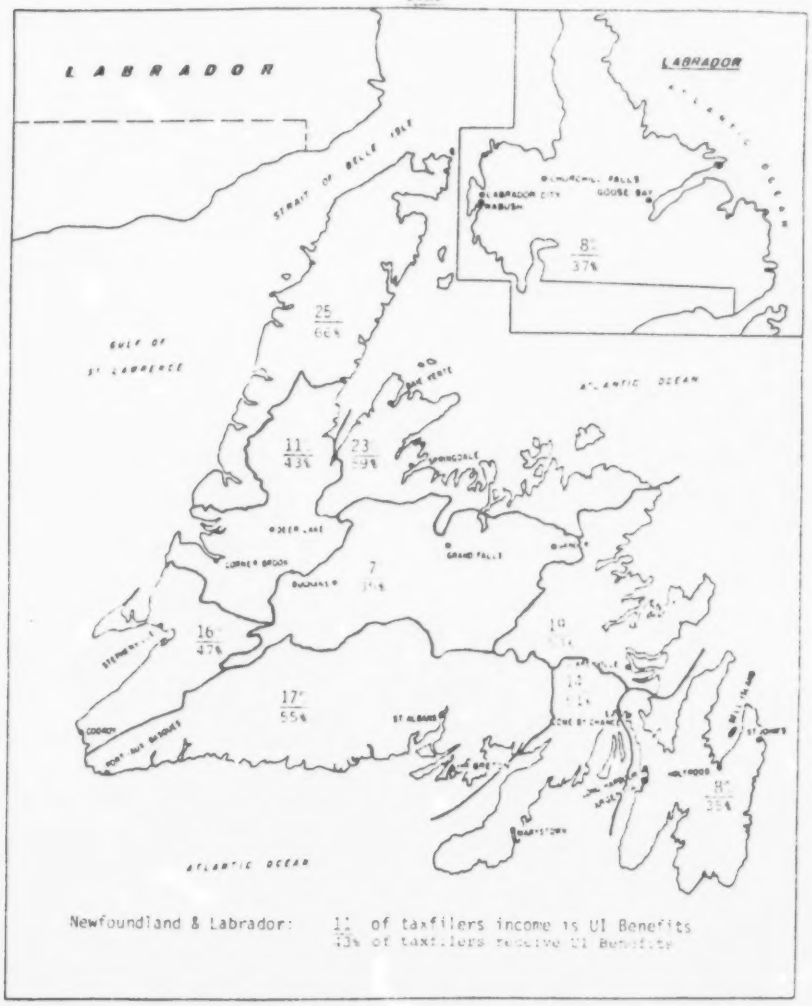
PER CAPITA UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, AND CANADA, 1971-1984



SOURCE : Table 5.8

The level of dependence on UI benefits varies by area of the Province, as does unemployment, with the rural areas having a greater dependence. In 1983 over 40 percent of the taxfilers[24] received UI benefits and it comprised 11% of their reported income. For the Northern Peninsula this increased to two thirds of the taxfilers and one quarter of their income (Chart 5.2).

CHART 5.2
UI Benefits as a Percent of Taxfiler Income
and Percentage of Taxfilers with UI Benefits by Census Division
1983



Note: The top underlined number is unemployment insurance benefits as a percentage of taxfilers income. The second number is the percentage of taxfilers who receive unemployment insurance benefits.

24 - Persons who filed a tax return with National Revenue.

5.II Unemployment & Families

In Newfoundland almost all of the unemployed are living in families. In fact, about 98% of the unemployed are in families with only about one thousand unemployed persons not members of families. The Province is quite different than Canada in this regard where about 13% of the unemployed in Canada are not in families. With such a high percentage of the unemployed being family members much of the hardship of unemployment is borne by not only the individual but by the whole family.

In Table 5.2 below, the unemployed is given along with their family status for the province and Canada.

Table 5.2
Unemployed Persons by Family Status
Canada and Newfoundland & Labrador
1984

	Total	Family Members	Non-Family Members
Newfoundland & Labrador	100.0%	98%	2%
Canada	100.0%	87%	13%

Source: Table 5.C

In Newfoundland, of the families that had at least one unemployed person, approximately 60% had at least another person employed compared to 70% in Canada. As Table 5.3 illustrates, the percentages have remained relatively stable over the past five years.

No attempt is being made to downgrade the severity of the effects of unemployment. It is obvious though that much of the burden of unemployment is being absorbed by the whole family unit, and a majority of these families have another bread winner.

Table 5.3
Families With At Least One Person Unemployed
Newfoundland and Canada
1975, 1980 to 1984

	Newfoundland & Labrador			Canada		
		Percent With:			Percent With:	
Year	Total Families (,000)	0 Employed (%)	1 or More Employed	Total Families (,000)	0 Employed (%)	1 or More Employed
1975	20	45%	55%	543	28%	72%
1980	22	36%	64%	671	26%	74%
1981	22	39%	61%	694	26%	74%
1982	27	41%	59%	986	28%	72%
1983	31	40%	60%	1,072	29%	71%
1984	33	39%	61%	1,037	29%	71%

Source: Table 5.D.

5.III Unemployment & Government Work Programs

a) The Employment Opportunities Programme

In response to severe unemployment in the late 70's the Department of Social Services undertook a programme to assist those unemployed who were receiving assistance from their Department. The Employment Opportunities programme was set up to assist disadvantaged people who had been out of the labour force for a variety of reasons to re-enter the work place. Duration of employment with the department varied from 1 to 20 weeks. In Table 5.4 the number of persons hired under the programme is shown from the start in 1977 to 1984.

Table 5.4
Persons Employed Under Employment Opportunities
Newfoundland & Labrador
1977 to 1984

Year	
1977	1,700
1978	1,500
1979	1,300
1980	1,000
1981	1,900
1982	1,500
1983	4,900
1984	8,400

Source: Department of Social Services

From 1977 to 1982 the number hired was relatively stable between one and two thousand. As employment prospects dimmed and unemployment soared in the early 80's so too has the number of persons under the Employment Opportunities Programme with over 8,000 persons hired in 1984.

b) The Federal Department of Employment & Immigration (CEIC) and its predecessors, have been involved in short-term job creation programmes for a number of years. Since the 70's the number of short-term jobs created by CEIC has risen dramatically along with similar increases in the number of unemployed, Table 5.5. Over the ten years from 1974 to 1984 the jobs created has increased by four fold and now stands at close to 20,000.

Table 5.5
Employment & Immigration
Job Creation Programmes[1]
Newfoundland & Labrador
1974 to 1985

Year	Jobs Created
1974-75	4,800
1975-76	7,050
1976-77	9,200
1977-78	13,500
1978-79	6,500
1979-80	6,700
1980-81	8,600
1981-82	7,650
1982-83	13,250
1983-84	14,300
1984-85	19,300

1 - The programmes include: Canada Works, Summer Canada Works, Career Access, Fisherpersons Program, Section 38, Summer Employment Experience Development (SEED), New Technology Employment Program, Local Employment Assistance & Development (LEAD), Canada Community Service Projects (CCSP), Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP), Canada Community Development Projects (CCDP), Local Initiatives Program (LIP), Summer Youth Employment Program, Young Canada Works, Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) and New Employment Expansion and Development Program (NEED).

Source: Canada Employment & Immigration.

INCOME

6.I Introduction

There are a number of different ways of looking at income. There are measures such as: family income, per capita personal income, average weekly earnings, and annual income. Each of these measures gives a different view of the situation. Even so, for most of these income measures Newfoundland tends to be at or near the bottom in relation to the other provinces of Canada.

6.II Wages and Salaries

The average weekly earnings is one such income measure. This income statistic is the average of total gross earnings of persons working in an employee/employer relationship.

The average weekly wage of $389 in Newfoundland in 1984 was 96% of the Canadian average. Prior to 1984 information was collected only for firms with twenty or more employees in private business.[25] The resulting average wage, called the industrial composite, has shown Newfoundland to be over 90% of the Canadian average since 1971.

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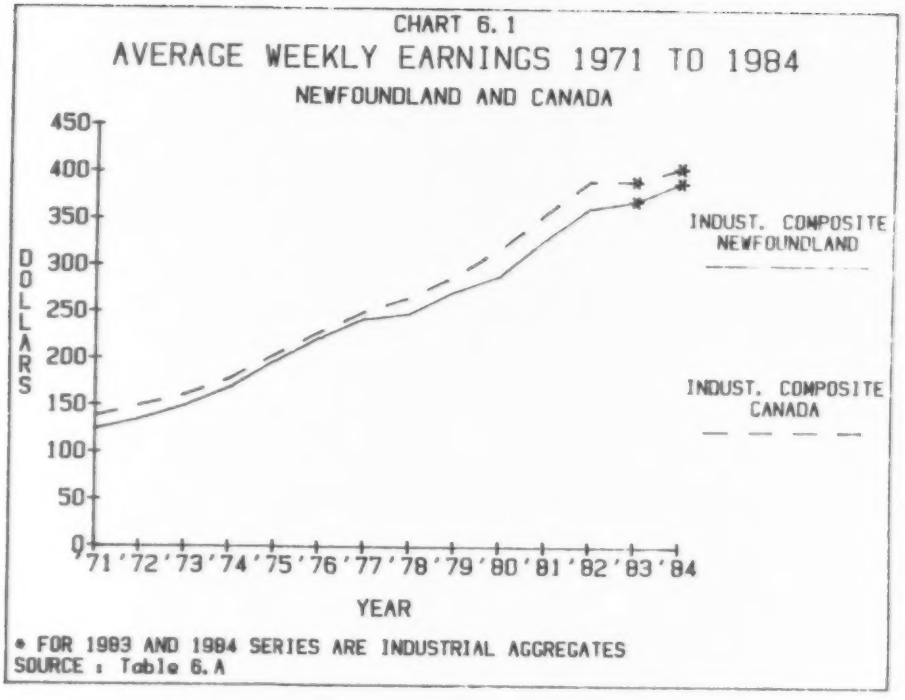
25 - Excluded are primary industries, government and government services such as schools and hospitals.



This indicates that the average weekly wage paid in Newfoundland is reasonably good by Canadian standards. This changes for the worse when one looks at other income measures such as the average annual income of persons with employment income. Using this measure the Newfoundland worker's average income from earnings[26] was only 80% of the earnings of the average Canadian worker in 1982, Table 6.1.

The situation does improve somewhat when we compare the situation of persons who work for the full year. Then the income of Newfoundland workers rises to over 90% of the Canadian average.

The difference is still evident when either male or female income is compared to the Canadian average. As well, in 1982 the average income of a female full-time worker in Newfoundland was only 69% of the male average. The estimate of average female income in 1982 may be too high because from 1973 to 1981 the ratio of female to male income for full-time workers was roughly 60%.

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26 - Earnings are wages and salaries and/or net income from self-employment.

Table 6.1

Annual Average Earnings and

Annual Average Earnings of Full-Time Workers by Sex

Newfoundland and Canada

1982

	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland as % of Canada
Average Earnings			
Total	$12,466	$15,541	80%
Male	$14,812	$19,164	77%
Female	$ 8,741	$10,472	83%
Female as % of Male	59%	55%	N/A
Average Earnings Full-Time Workers			
Total	$19,612	$21,245	92%
Male	$22,268	$25,096	89%
Female	$15,407	$16,056	96%
Female as % of Male	69%	64%	N/A

Source: Table 6.B and 6.C.

6.III Per Capita Income

Another measure commonly used is per capita personal income which is the total income[27] accruing to individuals divided by the total population. By this measure Newfoundland is usually around 2/3's of the Canadian average (Table 6.D). This percentage drops when one removes the various transfer payments such as UI benefits and Family Allowance and examines what is referred to as earned income. In this case Newfoundland's per capita earned income is 55% of the Canadian average and has been at that level for the past ten years (Table 6.E).

The main reasons why Newfoundland's earned income is so much lower than the Canadian average are: age structure, lower participation rate, higher unemployment, lower wages and less assets. A paper prepared by the Newfoundland Statistics Agency indicates that if the Newfoundland participation rate was increased to the Canadian average in 1984 the per capita earned income would increase by 10 percentage points, Table 6.2. Another major reason is interest, dividend and unincorporated business income. This component accounted for 14 percentage points of the difference between the Newfoundland and Canadian earned income in 1984.

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27 - Includes wages and salaries, self-employed, investment, transfer payments and other incomes.

Table 6.2

The Present Level of Each Factor,
The Percentage Increase Required for Newfoundland to Reach National Level
and the Resultant Change in Newfoundland Earned Income
if it Reaches the National Level on that Factor

	Level (1984)		%	Resulting Change in Per Capita Earned Income	
	Canadian	Nfld.	Change Required[28]	New Level[29]	Percentage Point Change
Population 15+ (%)[30]	76%	72	+6%	58%	+3
Participation Rate	65%	52.9	+22%	65%	+10
Unemployment Rate	11%	20.5	-55%	60%	+5
Per Capita Interest, Dividends & Misc. Income	$3,025	$1,285	+135%	69%	+14
Annual Wages and Salaries Full-Year Workers (1982)	$21,200	$19,600	+8%	59%	+4

Notes:

(1) In calculating the resultant change all other variables are assumed to remain constant.

(2) The overall change caused by these factors is not the sum of the changes.

28 - ((Canadian - Nfld.)/Nfld.) x 100%.

29 - All initially at 55% of Canadian Average.

30 - Percent of Total Population.

Source: Earned Income in Newfoundland, Newfoundland Statistics Agency.

6.IV Family Income

The average family income in Newfoundland in 1984 was $28,000 which is 78% of the Canadian average (Table 6.F). This is six percentage points below 1981 when Newfoundland family income was 84% of the national average. This drop in relative terms occurred because family income grew very slowly from 1982 to 1984 in Newfoundland. During this period family income increased only $400 compared to an increase of $2,900 nationally. During the same period the income of unattached individuals dropped by almost $2,000 as average income dropped from 98% to 82% of the Canada average (Table 6.G).

Even with an average family income of $28,000 in Newfoundland the incidence of low income families,[31] often referred to as the poverty level, in Newfoundland was the highest of any province. In 1984, 23% of the families and 45% of unattached individuals were below the low income cutoff compared to national rates of 15% and 38% respectively.

Table 6.3
Incidence of Low Income
(1978 Base)
Families and Unattached Individuals
Newfoundland and Canada
1979 to 1984

	Families		Unattached Individuals	
Year	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland	Canada
		(%)		
1979	..	13.1	..	40.3
1980	..	12.2	..	39.6
1981	17.4	12.0	42.7	37.8
1982	20.1	13.2	39.5	37.4
1983	..	14.0	..	41.3
1984p	23.0	15.0	45.1	38.4

Source: Table 6.H

31 - See Table 6.H for definition of low income families and individuals.

EMPLOYMENT

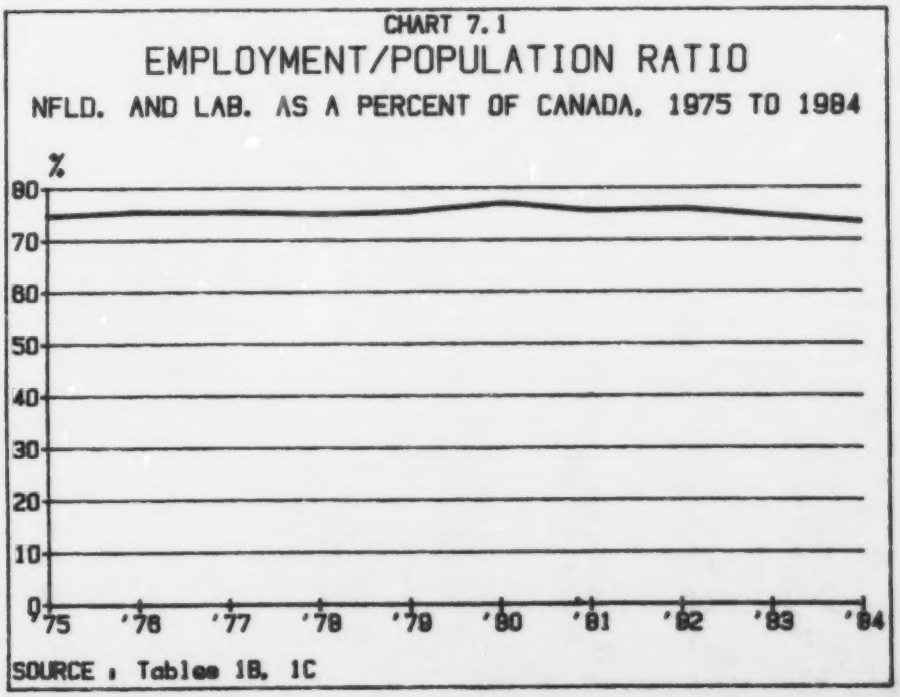
7.I Introduction

Employment grew steadily from 1975 to 1981 at which time it peaked at 179,000. The next year it dropped by 5,000 to 174,000 and has not yet returned to the peak level. This phenomenon was not unique to Newfoundland as all Provinces of Canada experienced declining employment in the early eighties. By 1984 employment in Canada had almost returned to the peak levels of 1981 even though the unemployment rate has remained above 10%. The unemployment rate has not dropped because of the growing number of people entering the labour force.

The Newfoundland employment to population ratio is still over 3 percentage points below the peak of 45.7 in 1980. To regain this level will require employment growth of 15,000.

Though employment grew by over 25,000 from 1975 to 1980 the employment population ratio with respect to Canada remained relatively unchanged. In 1984 Newfoundland's employment population ratio was approximately 75 percent of the Canadian ratio. (Chart 7.1).

CHART 7.1



7.II Age & Sex

Even though the age group 15-24 is the largest proportion of the population the age group 25-34 comprises the largest proportion of the employed. This occurs because many of those 15-24 are still attending educational institutions and others are experiencing great difficulty finding jobs.

The number of male employed grew from 1975 to 1981 but has since dropped back to 1975 levels. This drop in employment has occurred almost entirely in young males where employment dropped from an average of 25,000 in the period from 1975 to 1980 to 18,000 in 1984.

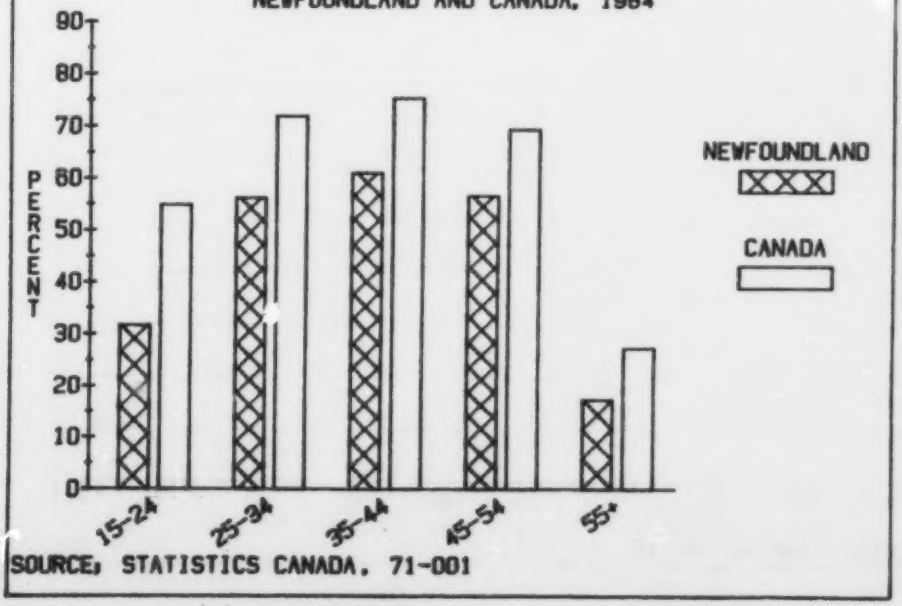
The male employment population ratio of 51.4 in 1984 is 7 percentage points lower than in 1980. The employment to population ratio in 1984 is lower for all male age groups than it was in 1975 with the exception of the 45-54 age group. For females it is almost the reverse with the employment population ratio increasing for all age groups except the 15-24 age group which has dropped slightly.

The Newfoundland employment ratios are substantially lower than the Canadian for all age and sex groups. The youth have the lowest employment ratio and at 32% it is 23 percentage points lower than the Canadian.

CHART 7.2

EMPLOYMENT POPULATION RATIO BY AGE GROUPS

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA, 1984



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA, 71-001

7.III Education

An increasing number and percentage of the employed have completed high school and continued on to higher education. Since 1980 the number of persons employed who have high school education or less has dropped substantially from 119,000 to 102,000 (Table 7.E). Though educational levels for the total population are improving this is not the reason for the drop in employment. Persons with low education are experiencing great difficulty finding work as shown by dropping employment to population ratio.

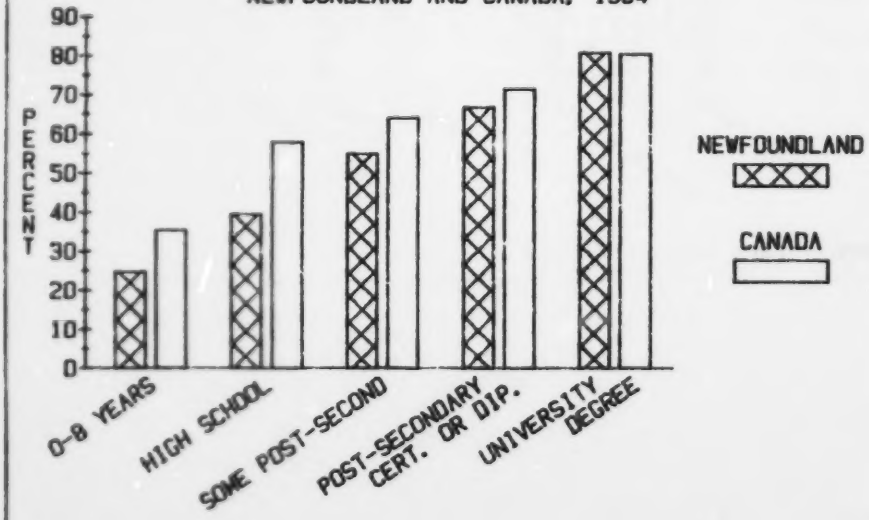
Those persons with post secondary education have been getting an increasingly higher percentage of the jobs. As with the population of the province an increasing number of the employed have a university degree. The number of employed with a degree almost doubled from 1975 to 1984.

The employment population ratio increases with the level of education. A person with a university degree is over three times more likely to be employed than a person with less than grade 9 education. The employment population ratio of those with university degrees in Newfoundland is at the same level as Canada and for those with post-secondary certificates only 5 percent lower. The big difference occurs with those persons who have from Grade 9 to 13 education, their employment population ratio is 18 pecentage points below the Canadian.

CHART 7.3

EMPLOYMENT POPULATION RATIO BY EDUCATION

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA, 1984



SOURCE : Table 7.F

7.IV Marital Status

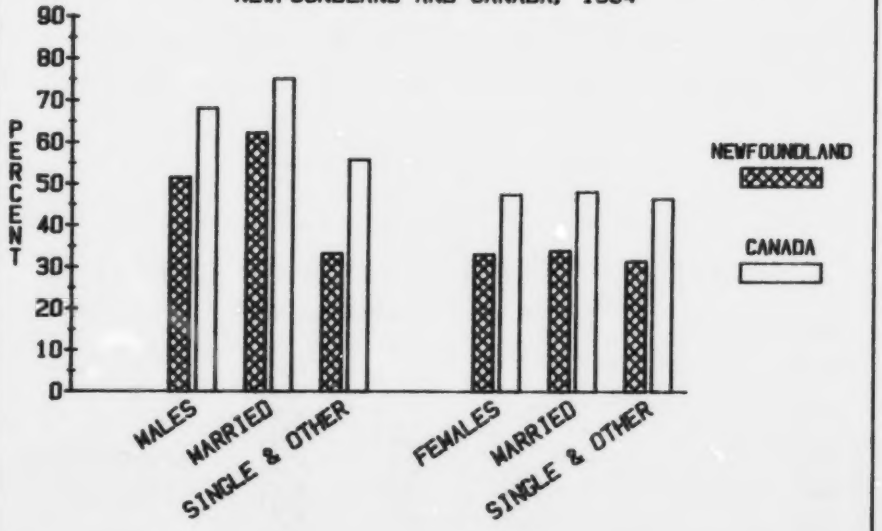
As with the general population the majority of the employed are married. There are though almost twice as many married males as married females employed. For the singles there are an equal number of males and females employed.

The employment population ratio of married persons in Newfoundland is amost 50% higher than for singles and there is very little difference between the single male and single female ratios.

Married males and married females and single females have employment ratios 13 to 15 percent below the Canadian ratios. The single males fare much worse being almost 25 points below the Canadian ratio.

CHART 7.4

EMPLOYMENT POPULATION RATIO BY MARITAL STATUS BY SEX
NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA, 1984



SOURCE : Table 7.H

7.V Industry

Most of the industries in Newfoundland were at or near peak employment in 1981. The only two which have had employment growth since that time are service and public administration. Their growth since 1981 though has been negated by employment losses in other sectors. The growth in these two industries from 1975 to 1984 accounts for almost all of the growth in employment in the Newfoundland economy. The growth in primary and manufacturing has been balanced by losses in construction, transportation communication & other utilities, and trade. Since 1981 employment in primary industries, and manufacturing has dropped by almost 10,000, largely as a result of cutbacks in mining and fishing.

Newfoundland's industrial distribution varies from the Canadian mainly in that there is a higher percentage of employment in non-agriculture primary and government and a lower percentage in agriculture, manufacturing and finance insurance & real estate.

While the male employed are fairly evenly distributed across all industries the female employed are clustered with over 50% being in the service sector.

Table 7.1
Percentage Distribution Employment by Industry & Sex
Newfoundland, 1984

	Total	Male	Female
		(%)	
Primary Industries	9	15	...
Manufacturing	11	13	9
Construction	6	9	...
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	10	14	...
Trade	17	15	20
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3	...	...
Service	32	19	51
Public Administration	11	12	9
Total	100	100	100

Source: Table 7.K.

7.VI Occupation

A substantial proportion of the growth in employment since 1975 has been in managers and professionals and they now make up over one quarter of the total employment, (Table 7.L). This growth in employment continued even after the down turn in 1982. Jobs in sales and construction have dropped since 1975 reflecting the decreasing employment in those industries.

Both the male and female employed have a high percentage of the employed in managerial and professional positions. No other male occupation contains more than 15% of the employed whereas almost 30% of the females are in clerical and 20% are in service occupations. While less than 1,000 females work in primary, construction, transportation and material handling occupations almost 40% of the males are working in these occupations.

Table 7.2
Percent Distribution Employment by Occupations and Sex
Newfoundland, 1984

	Total	Male	Female
Managerial, Professional, etc.	27	24	30
Clerical	14	5	29
Sales	9	7	12
Service	14	10	20
Primary Occupations	9	14	...
Processing	11	14	7
Construction	7	11	...
Transportation	5	8	...
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	3	6	...
Total	100	100	100

Source: Table 7.N.

7.VII Full-Time and Part-Time Employment

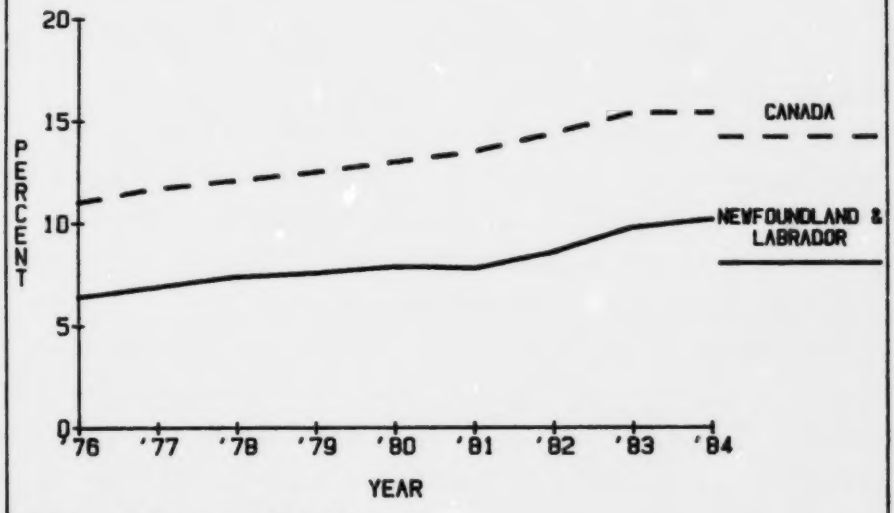
The majority of employment in Newfoundland is full-time.[32] Part-time employment is growing and has doubled from 1975 to 1984 and now stands at 18,000. This growth accounted for one-third of the total employment growth during the same period. These part-time employees are mainly female. Almost 20% of the female employment in the Province is part-time compared to 5% of the male employment.

While part-time employment accounts for 10% of the total employment in Newfoundland it is over 15% in Canada.

CHART 7.5

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, AND CANADA, 1976 TO 1984



SOURCE: Tables 7.O & 7.P

32 - Full-time is more than 30 hours per week.

7.VIII Seasonality in Employment

One of the inherent problems in the Newfoundland economy is that employment is more seasonal[33] than in other parts of Canada and that the level of seasonality is increasing. The problem with an economy where seasonality is a major factor is that jobs tend to be of short duration and not the full-year/ full-time variety that indicates a well established employment base.

To measure seasonality in employment the percentage difference between the actual number of employed and the seasonally adjusted number of employed is examined. This percentage difference is called the 'seasonal effect'. In Chart 7.6 the seasonal effects for the total employed for Newfoundland and the rest of Canada have been graphed by month for 1984. As can be seen in the graph the Newfoundland seasonal effects show much wider swings from the low, or 'trough', in January to the high, or 'peak', in July than does the rest of Canada. The difference between the peak and the trough, called the amplitude, is given in Table 7.3 for the years 1975 through 1984. The amplitude of the employment for Newfoundland has shown a steady increase since 1975, whereas it has declined in the rest of Canada.

As the amplitude is a measure of just two months or two points a year, i.e. the peak and trough, it can have a tendency to mask or ignore the seasonal variations throughout the year. Averaging the 12 seasonal effects over a year yields a better measure of the overall magnitude of seasonality. This average, called the 'mean seasonal variation', is shown for Newfoundland and the rest of Canada in Table 7.3. The observations expressed for the amplitude are also apparent for the mean seasonal variation. The Newfoundland average is almost 3 times higher than the rest of Canada's and the mean seasonal variation has increased in Newfoundland while declining in the rest of Canada.

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33 - Seasonality, in this context, is the effect on employment due to regular seasonal variations in the climate and other events such as vacation periods, crop cycles, fishing cycles, etc.

Table 7.3

Amplitude[34] and Mean Seasonal Variation[35] of Total Employment

Newfoundland and Rest of Canada

1975 to 1984

Year	Amplitude[34] (%)		Mean Seasonal Variation[35] (%)	
	Newfoundland	Rest of Canada	Newfoundland	Rest of Canada
1975	22.0	8.8	6.89	2.51
1976	22.2	8.7	6.99	2.45
1977	22.4	8.6	7.02	2.43
1978	23.4	8.4	7.14	2.38
1979	23.6	8.4	7.13	2.38
1980	24.9	8.2	7.32	2.35
1981	25.4	8.2	7.33	2.33
1982	25.9	7.9	7.31	2.25
1983	26.4	7.9	7.34	2.24
1984	26.8	7.9	7.47	2.26

34 - Amplitude is the difference between the peak and the trough of the monthly seasonal effects expressed as percents. Seasonal effects are calculated by dividing the actual monthly values by the seasonally adjusted values all times 100%.

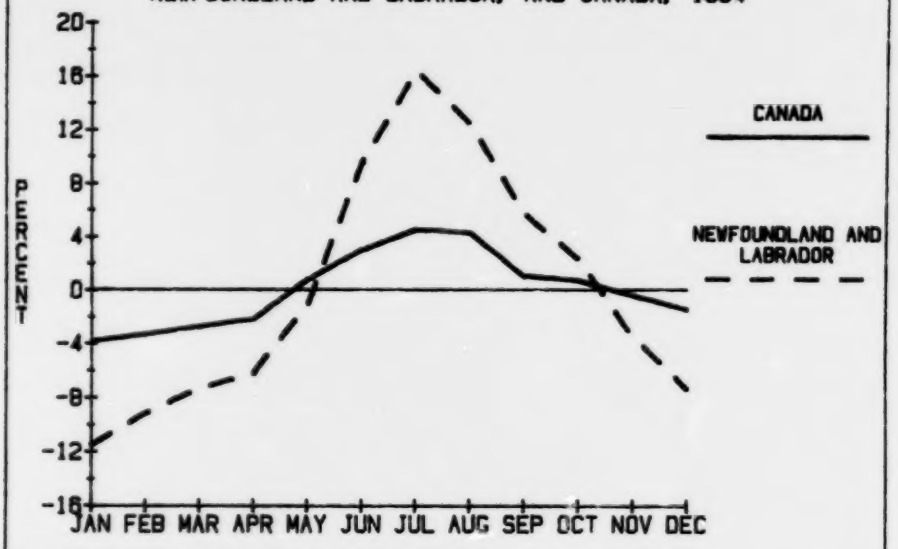
35 - Mean Seasonal Variation is the 12 month average of the seasonal effects, expressed as percentages and without regard to sign. When the amplitude can mask the seasonal variations throughout the year (it measures just two months, the peak and trough) the mean seasonal variation is a better measure of the overall magnitude of seasonality.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-201 and 16-501.

CHART 7.6

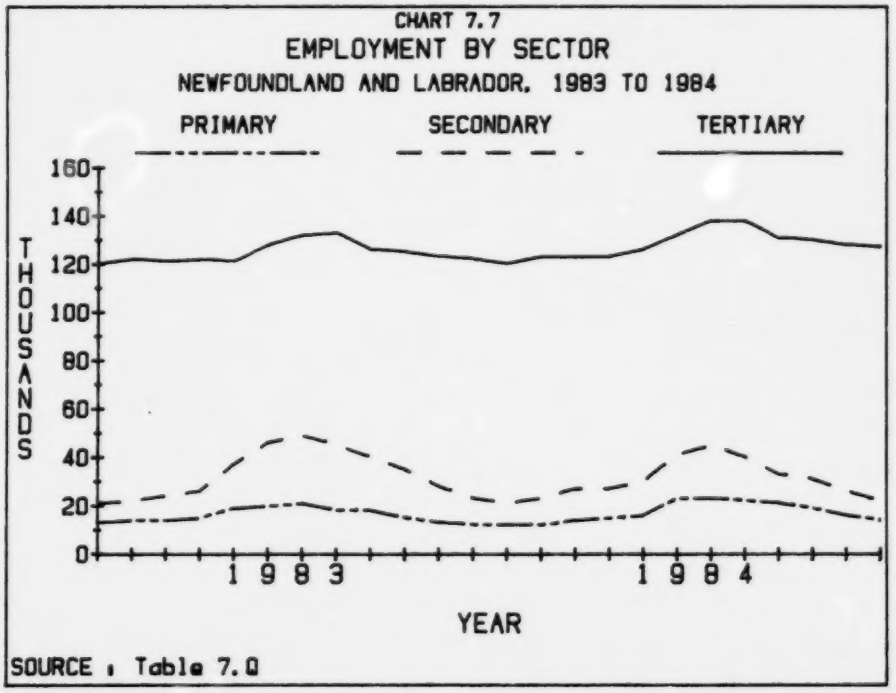
SEASONAL EFFECTS IN EMPLOYMENT

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, AND CANADA, 1984



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA, 71-201

Besides looking at the seasonality aspect of total employment it is useful to also consider the seasonality of employment within the primary, secondary and tertiary industries. Chart 7.7 shows the employment by sector by month for 1983 and 1984. The swings between the high in the summer months and the low in the winter months is very pronounced for the secondary industries and less so for the primary and tertiary industries.



In Table 7.4, the maximum or peak, and the minimum or trough are shown for the three industry groups for 1984. The difference between the maximum and minimum, or range, is also shown along with the percentage the range is of the annual average. This percentage gives an idea of the relative magnitude of seasonal swings. For comparison purposes the national percentages are also given.

Table 7.4
Employment by Industry
Showing Maximum, Minimum & Range
Newfoundland & Labrador
1984

Year		Total Employment	Primary[36]	Secondary[37]	Tertiary[38]
			(,000)		
1984					
Maximum:	Nfld.	206	23	45	138
Minimum:	Nfld.	153	12	21	120
Range :	Nfld.	53	11	24	18
Annual Average:	Nfld.	176	17	31	128
Range as % of annual average:	Nfld.	30%	65%	77%	14%
	Canada	10%	26%	17%	7%

36 - Primary includes forestry; fishing and trapping; and mining. Primary industries accounted for 10% of total employment in 1984.

37 - Secondary includes manufacturing and construction. (18% of total employment in 1984).

38 - Tertiary includes transportation, communication and other utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; community, business and personal services; and public administration. Tertiary industries are sometimes called service producing industries. (73% of total employment in 1984).

Source: Table 7.Q.

There are substantial differences in seasonality among the three industrial sectors. The secondary sector, manufacturing and construction, displays very high seasonality with employment ranging from a low of 21,000 to a peak of 45,000 in 1984. This range of 21,000 is almost 80% of the average annual employment during the year. The primary industry in Newfoundland also exhibits very high seasonality with the range of 10,000 being almost two thirds of the annual average. The service industry as one might expect experiences much lower seasonality.

The Newfoundland primary and secondary industries are resource based industries and this is reflected in the high seasonality of these two sectors. Fishing employment with its inherent seasonal nature dominates both the primary and manufacturing industries in Newfoundland. The seasonality of the Canadian primary and secondary sectors is not nearly as high as in Newfoundland. The Canadian primary sector had a 26% seasonal swing in 1984 as opposed to a 65% in Newfoundland. Nearly 2/3 of the primary sector employment in Canada is in mining, an industry that does not have large seasonal swings. Compare this to Newfoundland where close to 70% of the primary sector employment is in fish harvesting.

In the secondary sector the Newfoundland employment is affected to a great degree by seasonality in fish processing and in the construction industry. The Canadian manufacturing industry is far less seasonal with a high share of the employment in the more established non-resource manufacturing industries. In Newfoundland fish products accounts for over half of manufacturing employment whereas in Canada the traditional seasonal industries, fish plants, fruit and vegetable processing, cement and concrete manufacturers account for less than 4% of total manufacturing employment. As well the construction industry in Canada is less seasonal than in Newfoundland.

The sector that has the least seasonality is the tertiary industries. This group is also known as the service producing industries and includes transportation, communication, utilities, trade, service, health, education and government. These industries do not have the seasonal swings in employment that are prevalant in the other sectors of the Newfoundland economy. Though even here the seasonal range of the Newfoundland tertiary sector was double that of Canada's.

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX A

A.1 Labour Force Survey Tables Published Monthly.

A.2 Labour Force Survey Tabulations Available on Special Request from Microfiche.

Appendix A.1

A. Labour Force Survey Tables Published Monthly

1. Main Estimates* by Age & Sex, Seasonally Adjusted, last 6 months and month year ago, Unadjusted, latest month and month year ago, Canada.

2. Main Estimates* by Industry, Seasonally Adjusted, last 6 months and month year ago, Unadjusted, lates month and month year ago, Canada.

3. Main Estimates* by Province, Seasonally Adjusted, last 6 months and month year ago, Unadjusted, latest month and month year ago, Canada.

4. All Characteristics** by Sex and Detailed Age Group for Canada.

5. All Characteristics** by Sex, Marital Status and Age, for Canada.

6. All Characteristics** by Sex and Marital Status for Provinces.

7. All Characteristics** by Sex and Age for Provinces.

8. All Characteristics** by Educational Attainment for Provinces and by Age and Sex for Canada.

9. All Characteristics** by School Attendance by Sex for Provinces and by Age for Canada.

10. All Characteristics** by Family Status and Sex for Canada and Provinces.

10A. All Characteristics** for Female Heads (or Spouse) of Family by Presence and Labour Force Status of Husband and Family Composition for Canada.

11. Population of Labour Force Age by Age and Sex for Canada and Provinces.

12. Labour Force by Age & Sex for Canada and Provinces.

13. Participation Rate by Age and Sex for Canada & Provinces.

14. Labour Force by Industry, Class of Worker and Sex, And by Occupation, Class of Worker and Sex for Canada.

15. Labour Force by Industry & Sex for Canada and Provinces.

16. Labour Force by Occupation & Sex for Canada & Provinces.

17. Employment by Age & Sex for Canada and Provinces.

18. Employment/Population Ratio by Age & Sex for Canada and Provinces.

19. Employment in Agriculture and Non-Agriculture by Class of Worker and Sex for Canada and Provinces.

20. Employment by Industry, Class of Worker and Sex, and by Occupation, Class of Worker and Sex for Canada.

21. Employment by Industry and Sex for Canada and Provinces.

22. Employment by Occupation and Sex for Canada and Provinces.

23. Employment by Job Tenure by Industry and Sex for Canada.

24. Employment by Job Tenure by Occupation and Sex for Canada.

25. Employed by Hours Worked in Reference Week by Class of Worker and Sex for Canada and Provinces.

26. Employed by Actual and Usual Hours Worked by Industry and by Occupation (Main Job) for Canada.

27. Employed by Total and Average Hours Worked per Week (All Jobs) for Canada.

28. Employed by Total and Average Hours Worked per Week (Main Job) for Canada.

29. Full-Time and Part Time Employment by Sex for Smaller Provinces and by Sex and Age, and by Sex and Marital Status for Canada and Larger Provinces.

30. Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by Job Tenure for Canada and Provinces.

31. Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by Sex and Industry, by Sex and Occupation for Canada.

32. Reason for Part-Time Employment for Smaller Provinces and by Age and Sex for Canada and Larger Provinces.

33. Employed by Reasons for Time Lost in Reference Week by Sex for Canada.

34. Employed Persons Looking for Another Job, By Methods Used for Smaller Provinces and by Sex and Age for Larger Provinces and Canada.

35. Multiple Job Holders by Age and Sex; by Industry of Main Job; by Total Usual Hours Worked; by Marital Status and Sex; by Occupation at Main Job; for Canada; and by Province.

36. Unemployment by Age and Sex for Canada and Provinces.

37. Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex for Canada and Provinces.

38. Unemployment by Industry, Class of Worker and Sex, and by Occupation, Class of Worker and Sex for Canada.

39. Unemployment Rates by Industry, Class of Worker and Sex, and by Occupation, Class of Worker and Sex, for Canada.

40. Duration of Unemployment for Smaller Provinces, and by Age and Sex for Larger Provinces and Canada.

41. Unemployed by Looking for Work by Weeks Looking and Not Looking for Work by Reason for Smaller Provinces and by Age and Sex for Larger Provinces and Canada.

42. Unemployed by Type of Work Sought for Smaller Provinces and by Age and Sex for Larger Provinces and Canada.

43. Unemployed by Job-Search Methods for Smaller Provinces and by Age and Sex for Larger Provinces and Canada.

44. Unemployed Persons by Activity Prior to Looking for Work for Smaller Provinces and by Age and Sex for Larger Provinces and Canada.

45. Unemployed by Reason for Leaving Last Job for Smaller Provinces and by Age and Sex for Larger Provinces and Canada.

46. Flows Into Unemployment by Sex for Provinces and by Sex and Marital Status for Canada.

47. Unemployed by Time Elapsed Since Leaving Previous Job for Smaller Provinces and by Age and Sex for Larger Provinces and Canada.

48. Families with at Least One Unemployed Person by Status of Head for Smaller Provinces and by Number of Children for Larger Provinces and Canada.

49. Families with at Least One Unemployed Person by Number of Persons Employed for Smaller Provinces and by Family Composition for Larger Provinces and Canada.

50. Persons Not in the Labour Force by Reason for Leaving Last Job for Smaller Provinces and by Age and Sex for Larger Provinces and Canada.

51. Persons Not in the Labour Force who Looked for Work in the Past Six Months by Reason for Not Looking in the Reference Week for Smaller Provinces and by Age and Sex for Larger Provinces and Canada.

52. Persons Not in the Labour Force by Time Elapsed Since Leaving Previous Job for Smaller Provinces and by Age and Sex for Larger Provinces and Canada.

53. All Characteristics** for Census Metropolitan Areas (1981 Boundaries).

54. All Characteristics** for Economic Regions (1981 Boundaries).

Notes: * 'Main Estimates' include: labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, participation rate and employment/population ratio.

** 'All Characteristics' include: 'Main Estimates' plus population 15 Years and Over and Not in the Labour Force.

APPENDIX A.2

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY TABULATIONS

AVAILABLE ON SPECIAL REQUEST

FROM MICROFICHE

Table	Title
P01	Population Characteristics by Age, Sex, and Marital Status for Canada and the Provinces.
P02	Population Characteristics by Education, Age and Sex for Canada and the Provinces.
P03	Population Characteristics by Age, Sex, Relation to Head for Canada and the Provinces.
P04	Population Characteristics by Marital Status, Sex, Relation to Head for Canada and the Provinces.
P05	Population Characteristics by Age, Sex, Relation to Head for Canada and the Provinces (Sub-Weighted)
P07	Population Characteristics by Economic Region.
P08	Population Characteristics by Metropolitan Area.
P09	Population Characteristics by Rotation Group and Sex for Canada and the Provinces.
P10	Population Characteristics by Primary Sampling Unit.
L01A	Labour Force Characteristics by Province, Class of Workers, Age and Industries. (Part A)
L01B	Labour Force Characteristics by Province, Class of Workers, Age and Industries. (Part B)
L01	Labour Force Characteristics by Province, Class of Workers, Age and Industries. (Part C)
L02	Labour Force Characteristics by Sex, Province, Education and Industry.

Table	Title
L03A	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, Sex, Marital Status and Industry. (Part A)
L03B	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, Sex, Marital Status and Industry. (Part B)
L03	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, Sex, Marital Status and Industry. (Part C)
L04	Labour Force Characteristics by Industry, Sex, Age and Provinces.
L05	Labour Force Characteristics by Occupation, Age and Provinces.
L06A	Labour Force Characteristics by Province, Class of Worker, Sex and Occupations. (Part A)
L06B	Labour Force Characteristics by Province, Class of Worker, Sex and Occupations. (Part B)
L06	Labour Force Characteristics by Province, Class of Worker, Sex and Occupations. (Part C)
L07A	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, Sex, Marital Status and Occupation. (Part A)
L07B	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, Sex, Marital Status and Occupation. (Part B)
L07	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, Sex, Marital Status and Occupation. (Part C)
L08	Labour Force Characteristics by Province, by Sex, by Education and by Occupation.
L09	Job Search by Labour Force Status, Age, Sex, Province and Method.
L10	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, Sex, Education and Industry.
L11	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, Sex, Education and Occupation.
L12A	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, Sex, Class of Worker and by Industry. (Part A)
L12B	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, Sex, Class of Worker and by Industry. (Part B)
L12	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, Sex, Class of Worker and by Industry. (Part C)

Table	Title
L13A	Labour Force Characteristics by Province, Class of Worker, Sex and Industries. (Part A)
L13B	Labour Force Characteristics by Province, Class of Worker, Sex and Industries. (Part B)
L13	Labour Force Characteristics by Province, Class of Worker, Sex and Industries. (Part C)
L14A	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, by Sex, by Class of Worker and by Occupation. (Part A)
L14B	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, by Sex, by Class of Worker and by Occupation. (Part B)
L14	Labour Force Characteristics by Age, by Sex, by Class of Worker and by Occupation. (Part C)
L15	Labour Force Characteristics by Industry, by Class of Worker, by Sex and by Occupation.
L16	Students by Full-time/Part-time, Sex, Age, Labour Force Status and Province.
L17	Students by Full-time/Part-time, Type of Institution, Labour Force Status and Province.
L18	Students by Full-time/Part-time, Type of Institution, Age, Sex and Province.
E01	Employed Persons by Useful Hours Worked at Main Job by Industry, Class of Worker, Sex and Province.
E02	Total Usual Hours Worked by Employed Persons at Main Job by Industry, Class of Worker, Sex and Province.
E03	Employed Persons by Actual Hours Worked at Main Job by Industry, Class of Worker, Sex and Province.
E04	Employed Persons by Usual Hours Worked at Main Job, by Age, Sex and Province.
E05	Total Usual Hours Worked by Employed Persons at Main Job, by Age, Sex and Province.
E06	Employed Persons by Actual Number of Hours Worked at Main Job, by Age, Sex and Province.

Table	Title
E07	Employed Persons by Usual Hours Worked at Main Job by Occupation, Class of Worker, Sex and Province.
E08	Employed Persons by Actual Hours Worked at Main Job by Occupation, Class of Worker, Sex and Province.
E09	Total Usual Hours Worked by Employed Persons at Main Job, by Occupation, Class of Worker, Sex and Province.
E10	Total Actual Hours Worked by Employed Persons at Main Job, by Occupation, Class of Worker, Sex and Province.
E11	Total Actual Hours Worked by Employed Persons at Main Job by Industry, Class of Worker, Sex and Province.
E12	Employed Persons by Usual Hours Worked, by Sex, by Age and by Provinces (all Jobs).
E13	Total Actual Hours Worked by Employed Persons at Main Job, by Age, Sex and Provinces.
E14	Usual Hours Worked by Employed Persons, by Sex, by Age, and Provinces (all jobs).
E15	Employed Persons for Time Lost, Full-time/Part-time, Age, Sex and Occupation.
E16	Number of Hours Lost by Employed Persons by Reason for Time Lost, Full-time/Part-time, Age, Sex and Occupation.
E17	Employed by Reasons for Time Lost, Full-time, Age, Sex and Province.
E18	Number of Hours Lost by Employed Persons by Reason for Time Lost, Full-time/Part-time, Age, Sex and Occupation.
E19	Employed by Reasons for Time Lost, Full-time/ Part-time Lost, Age, Sex and Industry.
E20	Number of Hours Lost by Employed Persons by Reason for Time Lost, Full-time/Part-time, Age, Sex and Industry.

Table	Title
E21A	Employed (by Persons) Full-time/Part-time by Extra Hours Worked, by Class of Worker and Province.
E21B	Employed (by Hours) Full-time/Part-time by Extra Hours Worked, by Class of Worker and Province.
E22A	Employed (by Persons) Full-time/Part-time by Extra Hours Worked, by Class of Worker and Industry.
E22B	Employed (by Hours) Full-time/Part-time by Extra Hours Worked by Class of Worker and Industry.
E23A	Employed (in Persons) Full-time/Part-time by Usual Hours Worked, by Class of Worker and Industry.
E23B	Employed (in Hours) Full-time/Part-time by Usual Hours Worked by Class of Worker and Industry.
E24A	Employed (in Persons) Full-time/Part-time by Usual Hours Worked, Class of Worker and Province.
E25	Employed Persons by Actual Hours Worked, by Sex and Provinces.
E26	Employed Part-time by Reason, Age, Sex, and Province.
E27	Employed by Job Tenure, Marital Status, Age, Sex and Provinces.
E28	Employed by Industry, Job Tenure, Sex, Class of Worker and Province.
E29	Employed by Occupation, Job Tenure, Sex, Class of Worker and Province.
E30	Employed by Job Tenure, Looking/Not Looking, Sex and Province.
E31	Employed by Job Tenure, Working Full-time or Part-time, Sex and Province.
E32	Employed Full-time and Part-time by Number of Hours Lost in Reference Week by Age, Sex and Province.

Table	Title
E33	Employed Full-time and Part-time by Number of Hours Lost in Reference Week, Age, Sex and Industry.
E34	Employed Full-time and Part-time by Number of Extra Hours Worked in Reference Week, Age, Sex and Province.
E35	Employed Full-time and Part-time by Number of Extra Hours Worked in Reference Week, Age, Sex and Industry.
E36	Total Extra Hours Worked by Number of Extra Hours by Full-time/Part-time, Age, Sex and Province.
E37	Total Extra Hours Worked by Number of Extra Hours by Full-time/Part-time, Age, Sex and Industry.
E38	Employed Full-time and Part-time by Number of Extra Hours Worked in Reference Week, Age, Sex and Occupation.
E39	Total Extra Hours Worked by Number of Extra Hours, by Full-time/Part-time, Age, Sex and Occupation.
E40	Employed Full-time/Part-time by Age, Sex and Provinces.
E41A	Employed Full-time/Part-time by Sex, Industry and Provinces. (Part A)
E41B	Employed Full-time/Part-time by Sex, Industry by Provinces. (Part B)
E41	Employed Full-time/Part-time by Sex, Industry by Provinces. (Part C)
E42A	Employed Full-time/Part-time by Sex, by Occupations by Provinces. (Part A)
E42B	Employed Full-time/Part-time by Sex,by Occupations, by Provinces. (Part B)
E43	Actual and Usual Hours by Industry and by Province.

Table	Title
E44	Actual and Usual Hours by Occupation and by Province.
E46	Employed by Industry (51 Groups), Class of Worker, Sex and Province.
E46A	Employed by Industry (51 Groups), Class of Worker, Sex, Age - Canada.
E47	Actual Hours Worked by Employed Persons, by Sex and by Provinces (All Jobs).
E48	Actual and Usual Hours by Sex, Age and Full/Part-time.
E49	Actual and Usual Hours by Province and Education.
E50	Actual and Usual Hours by Sex, Age and Full-time/Part-time (all jobs).
E51	Actual and Usual Hours by Province and Education (all jobs).
E52	Employed by School Enrollment by Usual Number of Hours Worked.
E53	Hours Worked, Full-time/Part-time by Age and Sex (Average Hours) Canada.
E54	Full-time and Part-time Employed by Age, Sex, and Marital Status, Canada and Provinces.
E55	Full-time and Part-time Employed by Sex, and Industry, Canada and Provinces.
E56	Full-time and Part-time Employed by Sex, and Occupation, Canada & Provinces.
E57	Employed Full-time by Sex, Industry, Class of Worker and by Province.
E58	Employed Full-time, Part-time by Sex, Occupation, Class of Worker and by Province.
E59	Employed Full-time and Part-time by Total Actual Hours Worked (All jobs) by Age, Sex and Industry.
E60	Employed by Industry, Hours Lost, Reason for Hours Lost, Sex and Region. (Persons)

Table	Title
E61	Employed by Industry, Weeks Absent, Reason for Absence, Sex and Region (Persons).
E62	Employed by Industry, Hours Lost, Reason for Hours Lost, Sex and Region (Hours).
E63	Employed by Industry, Weeks Absent, Reason for Absence, Sex and Region (Weeks).
E64	Employed Full-time and Part-time by Total Usual Hours Worked (all jobs) by Age, Sex and Industry.
E65	Employed Persons by Actual Hours Worked at all Jobs by Industry, Class of Worker, Sex and Province.
E66	a) Total Actual Hours Worked by Employed Persons at all Jobs by Industry, Class of Worker, Sex and Province. b) Total, Atlantic/Prairie Regions, Actual Hours Worked by Employed Persons at all Jobs by Industry, Class of Worker, Sex & Province.
E67	Employed Persons by Usual Hours Worked at all Jobs by Industry, Class of Worker, Sex and a) Province. b) Atlantic & Prairie Regions.
E68	Total Usual Hours Worked by Employed Persons at all Jobs by Industry, Class of Worker, Sex and a) Province. b) Atlantic/Prairie Regions.
U01	Duration of Unemployment by Age, Sex, Marital Status.
U02	Unemployed by Looking by Sex, Age, and Marital Status and Province.
U03	Unemployed by Looking for Full-time or Part-time by Sex, Marital Status and Province.
U04	Unemployed by Activity Before Started Looking, Age, Sex, Marital Status and Province.
U05	Unemployed by Reason for Leaving Last Job by Sex, Age, Marital Status and Province.

Table	Title
U06	Unemployed Full-time/Part-time at Previous Job by Sex, Industry and Provinces.
U07A	Unemployed Full-time/Part-time at Previous Job by Sex, Industry and Provinces. (Part A)
U07B	Unemployed Full-time/Part-time at Previous Job by Sex, Industry and Provinces. (Part B)
U08A	Unemployed Full-time/Part-time at Previous Job by Sex, Occupations and Provinces.(Part A)
U08B	Unemployed Full-time/Part-time at Previous Job by Sex, Occupations and Provinces.(Part B)
U09	Duration of Unemployment by Industry.
U10	Duration of Unemployment by Occupation.
U11	Flows Into Unemployment by Sex and Marital Status.
U12	Type of Unemployment by Educational Attainment.
U13	Duration of Job Search by Sex, Age and Marital Status and by Province.
U14	Unemployed by Months since Last Worked, Age, Sex and Province.
U15	Unemployed by Months Since Last Worked, Industry, Class of Worker.
U16	Unemployed by Months Since Last Worked, Occupation and Class of Worker.
U17	Unemployed by Tenure of Previous Job, Age, Sex and Province.
U18	Unemployed by Tenure of Previous Job, Industry, Class of Worker.
U19	Unemployed by Tenure of Previous Job, Occupation and Class of Worker.
U20	Duration of Unemployment by Duration of Joblessness, Sex, Age a) for Canada b) and Provinces
U21	Flows into Unemployment by Regions, Sex and Occupation.

Table	Title
U22	Flows into Unemployment by Regions, Sex and Industry.
N01	Not in the Labour Force by Whether of Not Looked in the Last 6 Months by Reason did not Look in the Reference Week by Age, Marital Status, Sex and Province.
N02	Not in the Labour Force by Whether or not Looked in the Last 6 Months by Reason not Available in the Reference Week by Age, Marital Status, Sex and Province.
N03	Not in the Labour Force by Reason for Leaving Last Job, Sex, Age, Marital Status and Provinces.
N04	Not in the Labour Force by Months Since Last Worked, Age, Sex and Province.
N05	Not in the Labour Force by Months Since Last Worked, Industry and Class of Worker.
N06	Not in the Labour Force by Months Since Last Worked, Occupation and Class of Worker.
N07	Not in the Labour Force by Tenure of Previous Job, Age, Sex and Province.
N08	Not in the Labour Force by Tenure of Previous Job, Industry and Class of Worker.
N09	Not in the Labour Force by Tenure of Previous Job, Occupation and Class of Worker.
F01	Total Number of Families.
F02	Population Characteristics by Province, Sex and Family Status for Canada and Provinces.
F03	Families with One or More Unemployed Persons by the Number of Children by Age of Children by Number of Employed Persons.
F04	Family Units with Unemployed Persons by Number of Persons Employed, by Size of Family and Province.
F05	Family Units with Unemployed Persons of Status of Head, Number of Children and Province.

Table	Title
F06	Population Characteristics by Heading/Not Heading* a Family, Age (1), Sex, Marital Status, Presence of Spouse and Presence of Own Children by Age (2), Canada only.
F07	Population Characteristics by Head/Not Heading* a Family, Marital Status, Sex, Presence of Employed Persons and Presence of Children, Canada and Provinces.
F08	Population Characteristics by Number of Individuals in Family, Presence of Employed Persons, Presence of Pre-School Age Children, Sex and Age.
F09	Unattached Individual by Population Characteristics, by Age, Sex, by Canada and Provinces.
F10	Labour Force Status of Married Women Heading* a Family with Husband Present by the Labour Force Status of Husband by Canada and Provinces.
F11	Education Level of Persons Heading/Not Heading* a Family by Presence of Total Children and Unattached Individuals by Sex for Canada & Regions.
S01	Population Characteristics by Province, Sex, Fall Intentions, Age and School Type.
S02	Industry of Full-time/Part-time Employment by Fall Intentions, Province, Sex and Education Attainment. (Bilingual)
S03	Reason for Part-time Employment by Province, Fall Intentions, Sex and School Type.
S04	Duration of Job Search by Province, Fall Intentions, Sex and School Type.
S05	Population Characteristics by Province, by Sex, by Fall Intentions, Age and School Type. (Full time students only)
S06	Reasons for not Looking for Work in the Past Week by Province, Fall Intentions, Sex and School Type.

APPENDIX B

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFIDENTIAL when completed

Dwelling No 2 | Survey date 3 (Mo. Yr.) | Assignment No 4

1 FORM NO 05

HRD page - line No 5 | Given name 6 | Surname 7

10 LAST WEEK, DID ... DO ANY WORK AT A JOB OR BUSINESS?
Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ Go to 30
PERMANENTLY unable to work 3 ○ Go to 50

11 DID ... HAVE MORE THAN ONE JOB OR BUSINESS LAST WEEK?
Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ Go to 13

12 WAS THIS A RESULT OF CHANGING EMPLOYERS LAST WEEK?
Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○

13 HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DOES ... USUALLY WORK AT HIS/HER
(Main) JOB? | If total 30 or more go to 15
Other jobs?

14 WHAT IS THE REASON ... USUALLY WORKS LESS THAN 30 HOURS PER WEEK?
Enter code

15 LAST WEEK, HOW MANY HOURS OF OVERTIME OR EXTRA HOURS DID ... WORK?
(Include paid and unpaid time at all jobs) | If none enter 00

16 LAST WEEK, HOW MANY HOURS WAS ... AWAY FROM WORK FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER (HOLIDAY, VACATION, ILLNESS, LABOUR DISPUTE, ETC.)?
(From all jobs) | If none enter 00 and go to 18

17 WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR BEING ... AWAY FROM WORK?
Enter code

18 HOW MANY HOURS DID ... ACTUALLY WORK LAST WEEK AT HIS/HER
(Main) JOB?
Other jobs?

19 IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... LOOKED FOR ANOTHER JOB?
Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ Go to 72

20 WHAT HAS ... DONE IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS TO FIND ANOTHER JOB?
Enter code(s) and go to 72

30 LAST WEEK, DID ... HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS AT WHICH HE/SHE DID NOT WORK?
Yes 1 ○ Go to 33 No 2 ○

31 LAST WEEK, DID ... HAVE A JOB TO START AT A DEFINITE DATE IN THE FUTURE?
Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ Go to 50

32 COUNTING FROM THE END OF LAST WEEK, IN HOW MANY WEEKS WILL ... START TO WORK AT HIS/HER NEW JOB?
Go to 50

33 WHY WAS ... ABSENT FROM WORK LAST WEEK?
Enter code and if code 8 go to 32

34 DID ... HAVE MORE THAN ONE JOB OR BUSINESS LAST WEEK?
Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○

35 HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DOES ... USUALLY WORK AT HIS/HER
(Main) JOB? | If total 30 or more go to 37
Other jobs?

36 WHAT IS THE REASON ... USUALLY WORKS LESS THAN 30 HOURS PER WEEK?
Enter code

37 UP TO THE END OF LAST WEEK, HOW MANY WEEKS HAS ... BEEN CONTINUOUSLY ABSENT FROM WORK?

38 IS ... GETTING ANY WAGES OR SALARY FROM HIS/HER EMPLOYER FOR ANY TIME OFF LAST WEEK?
Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○

39 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM*
•If code 5 (layoff) in 33 1 ○ go to 56
•Otherwise 2 ○ go to 40

40 IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... LOOKED FOR ANOTHER JOB?
Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ Go to 72

41 WHAT HAS ... DONE IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS TO FIND ANOTHER JOB?
Enter code(s) and go to 72

50 HAS ... EVER WORKED AT A JOB OR BUSINESS?
Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ Go to 55

51 WHEN DID ... LAST WORK AT A JOB OR BUSINESS?
No change 1 ▶ | or ▶ (Mo. Yr.)
If month unknown enter - - in month

52 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM*
(1) If 51 is before (Mo. Yr.) 1 ○ go to 56
(2) If 51 is equal to or later than 2 ○ go to 53

53 DID ... USUALLY WORK 30 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK?
Full time 1 ○ (30 or more hours per week) Part time 2 ○ (Less than 30 hours per week)

54 WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON WHY ... LEFT THAT JOB?
Enter code

55 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM*
•If perm. unable to work in 10 1 ○ go to 80
•Otherwise 2 ○ go to 56

56 IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS, HAS ... LOOKED FOR WORK?
Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ Go to 64

57 •IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, WHAT HAS ... DONE TO FIND WORK? *Mark all methods reported*
Nothing 1 ○ Go to 63

•IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... DONE ANYTHING ELSE TO FIND WORK? *Mark all other methods reported*
If 'x' each method given as

•WHEN DID ... LAST _____ ?
(Repeat method)

Checked with	Method used	No. of weeks ago (each box = two weeks)
PUBLIC employment AGENCY?	2 ○	
PRIVATE employment AGENCY?	3 ○	
UNION?	4 ○	
EMPLOYERS directly?	5 ○	
FRIENDS or relatives?	6 ○	
Placed or answered ADS?	7 ○	
LOOKED at job ADS?	8 ○	
OTHER Specify in NOTES	9 ○	

58 UP TO THE END OF LAST WEEK, HOW MANY WEEKS HAS ... BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK?
DO NOT COUNT WEEKS WHEN HE/SHE ALSO WORKED

59 WHAT WAS ... 's MAIN ACTIVITY BEFORE HE/SHE STARTED TO LOOK FOR WORK?
Enter code

60 IS ... LOOKING FOR A JOB TO LAST MORE THAN 6 MONTHS?
Yes 1 ○ (More than 6 months) No 2 ○ (6 months or less)

61 IS ... LOOKING FOR A FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME JOB?
Full time 1 ○ (30 or more hours per week) Part-time 2 ○ (Less than 30 hours per week)
Go to 63

62 WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON WHY ... DID NOT LOOK FOR WORK LAST WEEK?
Enter code

63 WAS THERE ANY REASON WHY ... COULD NOT TAKE A JOB LAST WEEK?
Enter code

64 *INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM*
•If 'No (never worked)' in 50 2 ○ go to 80
•If upper circle in 52 's marked 3 ○ go to 80
•Otherwise 4 ○ go to 72

72 FOR WHOM DID ... WORK? *(Name of business, government dept. or agency, or person)*
No change 1 ▶ | or ▶

73 WHEN DID ... START WORKING FOR THIS EMPLOYER?
No change 1 ▶ (Mo. Yr.) | or ▶ If month unknown enter - - in month

74 WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS, INDUSTRY OR SERVICE WAS THIS? *(Give full description e.g. paper-box manufacturing, retail shoe store, municipal government)*
No change 1 ▶ | or ▶

75 WHAT KIND OF WORK WAS ... DOING? *(Give full description e.g. shoe salesperson, primary school teacher, invoice clerk)*
No change 1 ▶ | or ▶

76 Class of worker
Main job — No change 1 | or ▶ Enter code

77 Other job — No change 1 | or ▶ Enter code — go to 80

NOTES — See over for additional NOTES

Item no.
99
99
99
99

80 LAST WEEK, WAS ... ATTENDING A SCHOOL, COLLEGE, OR UNIVERSITY?
Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ Go to 90

81 WAS ... ENROLLED AS A FULL-TIME OR A PART-TIME STUDENT?
Full time 1 ○ Part time 2 ○

82 WHAT KIND OF SCHOOL WAS THIS?
Enter code

90 HRD page-line No. of person providing the above information

Last interview | This interview

APPENDIX C

ASSUMPTIONS FOR POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE PROJECTIONS

ASSUMPTIONS FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The three population projections used are from "Population Projections, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1983-2005", Newfoundland Statistics Agency. They are based on the following assumptions.

Projection	Fertility	Net Migration/Year 83-84	84-85	95-96	2004-05
		(000)			
"Present Levels"	Constant at 1.93*	-2	-4	-4	-4
"Most Likely"	Constant at 1.93	-2	-4	-2	-2
"Optimistic"	Constant at 1.93	-2	-4	0	0

* Replacement is considered to be 2.1

ASSUMPTIONS FOR LABOUR FORCE PROJECTIONS

The three labour force projections called low, medium and high are from "Labour Force Projections, Newfoundland & Labrador, 1986 to 2000", Newfoundland Statistics Agency.

The low projection uses the "present level" population projection combined with a fixed male participation rate and a slowly increasing female participation rate.

The medium projection combines the "most likely" population projection with a male participation rate increasing marginally over the next ten years and an increasing female participation rate.

The high projection combines the "optimistic" population projection with a male participation rate increasing over the coming years with a high increase in the female participation rate.

Assumptions for Low, Medium & High
Labour Force Projections

Projection	Population Projection		Participation Rate 1990	1995	2000
Low	"Present Levels"	Total	55	56	57
		Male	66	66	66
		Female	45	47	48
Medium	"Most Likely"	Total	56	59	60
		Male	67	69	69
		Female	45	49	52
High	"Optimistic"	Total	57	62	64
		Male	70	74	74
		Female	45	50	54

APPENDIX D

COMMUNITIES IN SELF-REPRESENTING UNITS

COMMUNITIES IN SELF-REPRESENTING UNITS (URBAN)

Community	1981 Population
Burin	2,904
Carbonear	5,335
Channel-Port aux Basques	5,988
Conception Bay South	10,856
Corner Brook	24,339
Flatrock	808
Fortune	2,473
Gander	10,404
Goulds	4,242
Grand Bank	3,901
Grand Falls	8,765
Happy Valley-Goose Bay	7,103
Harbour Grace	2,988
Hogan's Pond	129
Isle aux Morts	1,238
Labrador City	11,538
Lawrence Pond	46
Marystown	6,299
Massey Drive	409
Mount Pearl	11,543
Paradise	2,861
Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove	853
Portugal Cove	2,361
Pouch Cove	1,522
St. John's	83,770
St. John's Metropolitan Area	24,485
St. Lawrence	2,012
St. Phillips	1,365
St. Thomas	448
Stephenville	8,876
Stephenville Crossing	2,172
Torbay	3,394
Victoria	1,870
Wabana	4,254
Wabush	3,155
Wedgewood Park	1,226
Windsor	5,747
CSD 1H	562
CSD 1I	700
CSD 1P	631
CSD 1Q	2,292
CSD 1R	607
CSD 1T	1,081
CSD 1Z	907
CSD 4D	871

Note: CSD refers to unorganized Census Subdivisions. Contact Newfoundland Statistics Agency for clarification.

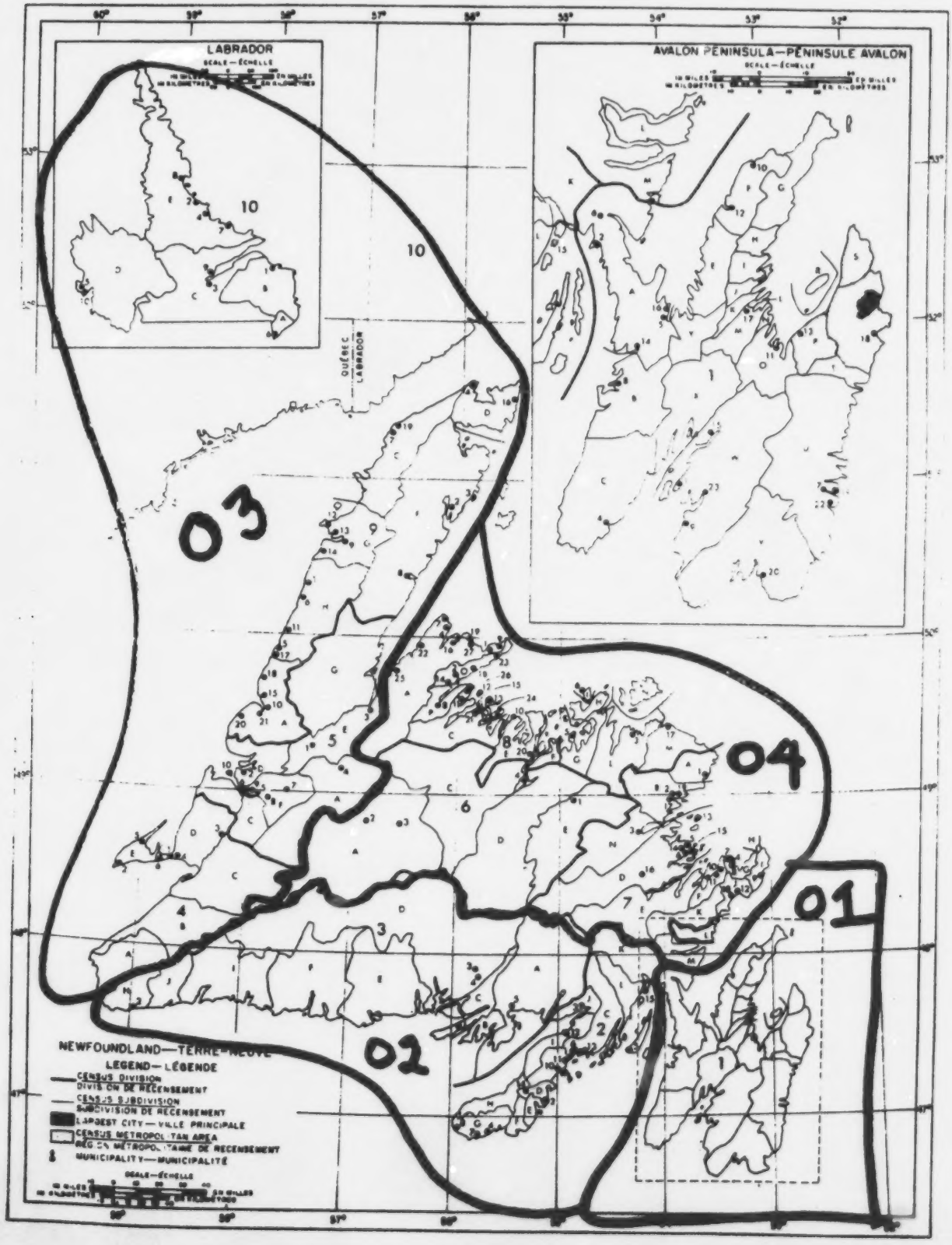
APPENDIX E

MAP SHOWING ECONOMIC REGIONS

APPENDIX E

MAP SHOWING ECONOMIC REGIONS

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR



APPENDIX F

DETAILED TABLES

Table 1.A

Population

Newfoundland & Labrador

1949 to 1985

Year	Population (,000)
1949	345.0
1950	351.0
1951	361.4
1952	374.0
1953	383.0
1954	395.0
1955	406.0
1956	415.1
1957	424.0
1958	432.0
1959	441.0
1960	448.0
1961	457.9
1962	468.0
1963	476.0
1964	383.0
1965	488.0
1966	493.4
1967	499.0
1968	506.0
1969	514.0
1970	517.0
1971	522.1
1972	530.0
1973	537.2
1974	541.5
1975	549.1
1976	557.7
1977	559.8
1978	561.5
1979	563.5
1980	565.6
1981	567.7
1982	568.5
1983	576.0
1984	579.0
1985	580.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 91-201.

TABLE 1.8
POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, PARTICIPATION RATE, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, 1966 TO 1985

Year	Population 15 Years of Age & Over	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment/ Population Ratio
	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1966	292	131	123	8	161	44.8	5.8	42.2
1967	298	134	126	8	164	45.0	5.9	42.3
1968	306	136	126	10	170	44.3	7.1	41.2
1969	314	137	127	10	177	43.7	7.4	40.5
1970	320	139	129	10	181	43.4	7.3	40.2
1971	327	147	135	12	180	45.0	8.4	41.2
1972	335	154	140	14	181	46.2	9.2	41.9
1973	341	168	151	17	173	49.2	10.0	44.3
1974	348	171	149	22	177	49.0	13.0	42.8
1975	357	176	152	25	181	49.4	14.0	42.5
1976	366	181	157	24	186	49.4	13.3	42.8
1977	372	188	159	29	184	50.6	15.5	42.7
1978	377	194	162	31	183	51.5	16.2	43.1
1979	383	200	170	30	183	52.3	15.1	44.3
1980	389	205	178	27	184	52.7	13.3	45.7
1981	395	208	179	29	187	52.6	13.9	45.3
1982	401	209	174	35	192	52.1	16.8	43.3
1983	411	214	174	40	197	52.1	18.8	42.3
1984	418	221	176	45	197	52.9	20.5	42.1
1985	422	224	176	48	198	53.0	21.3	41.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001.

TABLE 1.C

POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, PARTICIPATION RATE, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO
CANADA, 1966 TO 1985

Year	Population 15 Years of Age & Over	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force[1]	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment/ Population Ratio
	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1966	13,083	7,493	7,242	251	5,590	57.3	3.4	55.4
1967	13,444	7,747	7,451	296	5,697	57.6	3.8	55.4
1968	13,805	7,951	7,593	358	5,854	57.6	4.5	55.0
1969	14,162	8,194	7,832	362	5,968	57.9	4.4	55.3
1970	14,528	8,395	7,919	476	6,133	57.8	5.7	54.5
1971	14,872	8,639	8,104	535	6,233	58.1	6.2	54.5
1972	15,186	8,897	8,344	553	6,289	58.6	6.2	54.9
1973	15,526	9,276	8,761	515	6,250	59.7	5.5	56.4
1974	15,924	9,639	9,125	514	6,285	60.5	5.3	57.3
1975	16,323	9,974	9,284	690	6,349	61.1	6.9	56.9
1976	16,701	10,203	9,477	726	6,498	61.1	7.1	56.7
1977	17,051	10,500	9,651	849	6,550	61.6	8.1	56.6
1978	17,377	10,895	9,987	908	6,482	62.7	8.3	57.5
1979	17,702	11,231	10,395	836	6,472	63.4	7.4	58.7
1980	18,053	11,573	10,708	865	6,480	64.1	7.5	59.3
1981	18,375	11,904	11,006	898	6,471	64.8	7.5	59.9
1982	18,664	11,958	10,644	1,314	6,706	64.1	11.0	57.0
1983	18,917	12,183	10,734	1,448	6,735	64.4	11.9	56.7
1984	19,148	12,399	11,000	1,399	6,749	64.8	11.3	57.4
1985	19,372	12,639	11,311	1,328	6,733	65.2	10.5	58.4

1 - For 1966 through 1974 the estimates for Not in the Labour Force were computed by subtracting labour force from population 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001.

TABLE 1.D
POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, PARTICIPATION RATE, LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO FOR MALES & FEMALES NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, 1975 TO 1985

Males

Year	Male Population 15 and Over	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment/ Population Ratio
	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1975	181	121	105	17	59	67.1	13.6	57.9
1976	185	123	107	16	62	66.6	13.2	57.8
1977	187	125	106	20	62	66.8	15.7	56.3
1978	189	127	107	20	62	67.3	16.1	56.5
1979	192	131	112	19	60	68.5	14.7	58.4
1980	195	132	114	17	63	67.7	13.2	58.8
1981	197	132	114	18	65	67.0	13.8	57.8
1982	200	130	107	23	70	65.0	17.3	53.8
1983	205	134	108	26	71	65.4	19.4	52.7
1984	208	135	107	28	73	65.0	20.9	51.4
1985	210	135	106	29	75	64.2	21.4	50.5

Females

Year	Female Population 15 and Over	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment/ Population Ratio
	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1975	176	55	47	8	121	31.2	14.7	26.6
1976	181	58	50	8	124	31.8	13.5	27.5
1977	184	63	53	10	121	34.1	15.2	28.9
1978	187	67	56	11	121	35.5	16.6	29.6
1979	191	68	58	11	122	35.9	16.0	30.1
1980	194	73	63	10	121	37.6	13.5	32.5
1981	198	76	65	11	122	38.2	14.0	32.9
1982	201	79	66	13	122	39.2	15.9	33.0
1983	206	80	66	14	126	39.0	18.0	32.0
1984	210	86	69	17	124	41.0	19.9	32.9
1985	212	89	70	19	123	41.8	21.1	33.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001

TABLE 1.E
POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, PARTICIPATION RATE, LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO FOR MALES & FEMALES CANADA, 1966 TO 1985

Males

Year	Male Population 15 and Over	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force[1]	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment/ Population Ratio
	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1966	6,453	5,147	4,975	172	1,306	79.8	3.3	77.1
1967	6,633	5,261	5,058	203	1,372	79.3	3.9	76.3
1968	6,808	5,354	5,110	245	1,454	78.6	4.6	75.1
1969	6,983	5,465	5,230	235	1,518	78.3	4.3	74.9
1970	7,162	5,571	5,260	312	1,591	77.8	5.6	73.4
1971	7,329	5,667	5,329	338	1,662	77.3	6.0	72.7
1972	7,479	5,797	5,460	337	1,682	77.5	5.8	73.0
1973	7,642	5,973	5,678	295	1,669	78.2	4.9	74.3
1974	7,834	6,163	5,870	293	1,671	78.7	4.8	74.9
1975	8,026	6,294	5,903	391	1,732	78.4	6.2	73.5
1976	8,207	6,368	5,964	404	1,839	77.6	6.3	72.7
1977	8,373	6,505	6,032	473	1,868	77.7	7.3	72.0
1978	8,526	6,657	6,156	500	1,870	78.1	7.5	72.2
1979	8,680	6,811	6,362	449	1,869	78.5	6.6	73.3
1980	8,847	6,935	6,459	476	1,912	78.4	6.9	73.0
1981	8,999	7,053	6,559	494	1,945	78.4	7.0	72.9
1982	9,136	7,031	6,254	778	2,104	77.0	11.1	68.5
1983	9,255	7,098	6,240	859	2,157	76.7	12.1	67.4
1984	9,363	7,169	6,367	802	2,194	76.6	11.2	68.0
1985	9,468	7,257	6,508	750	2,211	76.7	10.3	68.7

Females

Year	Female Population 15 and Over	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force[1]	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment/ Population Ratio
	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1966	6,630	2,346	2,267	79	4,284	35.4	3.4	34.2
1967	6,810	2,485	2,393	93	4,325	36.5	3.7	35.1
1968	6,997	2,597	2,483	113	4,400	37.1	4.4	35.5
1969	7,179	2,728	2,601	127	4,451	38.0	4.7	36.2
1970	7,366	2,824	2,660	164	4,542	38.3	5.8	36.1
1971	7,543	2,972	2,775	197	4,571	39.4	6.6	36.8
1972	7,707	3,101	2,885	216	4,606	40.2	7.0	37.4
1973	7,884	3,303	3,083	220	4,581	41.9	6.7	39.1
1974	8,090	3,477	3,255	221	4,613	43.0	6.4	40.2
1975	8,297	3,680	3,381	299	4,617	44.4	8.1	40.8
1976	8,494	3,836	3,513	322	4,659	45.2	8.4	41.4
1977	8,678	3,996	3,619	377	4,682	46.0	9.4	41.7
1978	8,851	4,239	3,830	408	4,612	47.9	9.6	43.3
1979	9,022	4,420	4,033	387	4,602	49.0	8.8	44.7
1980	9,206	4,638	4,249	389	4,568	50.4	8.4	46.2
1981	9,376	4,851	4,447	404	4,525	51.7	8.3	47.4
1982	9,528	4,926	4,390	537	4,602	51.7	10.9	46.1
1983	9,662	5,084	4,495	590	4,578	52.6	11.6	46.5
1984	9,785	5,231	4,633	598	4,555	53.5	11.4	47.3
1985	9,904	5,382	4,804	578	4,522	54.3	10.7	48.5

1 - For 1966 through 1974 the estimates for Not in the Labour Force were computed by subtracting labour force from population 15 years and over.
Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 2.A

Unemployment, Unemployment Rate and "Discouraged Workers"

Newfoundland & Canada

1979 to 1985

Newfoundland

	A	B	C	D	E
	Unemployed[1] (,000)	Unemployment[1] Rate (%)	Discouraged Workers (,000)	Unemployed Discouraged Workers (A + C) (,000)	Rate: [D ÷ (Labour Force + C) x 100] (%)
March, 1979	37	19.8	20	57	27.5
March, 1980	29	15.4	24	53	24.8
March, 1981	30	15.1	23	53	24.2
Sept., 1981	33	15.3	14	47	20.5
March, 1982	33	16.3	30	63	27.2
March, 1983	46	22.3	31	77	32.6
March, 1984	50	23.3	28	78	32.2
Sept., 1984	50	21.2	16	66	26.3
March, 1985	53	24.6	33	86	34.7

Canada

	A	B	C	D	E
	Unemployed[1] (,000)	Unemployment[1] Rate (%)	Discouraged Workers (,000)	Unemployed Discouraged Workers (A + C) (,000)	Rate: [D ÷ (Labour Force + C) x 100] (%)
March, 1979	973	8.9	170	1,143	10.3
March, 1980	967	8.5	225	1,192	10.3
March, 1981	983	8.4	218	1,201	10.1
Sept., 1981	892	7.4	120	1,012	8.4
March, 1982	1,232	10.5	283	1,515	12.6
March, 1983	1,674	14.0	335	2,009	16.3
March, 1984	1,541	12.7	302	1,843	14.8
Sept., 1984	1,363	10.9	187	1,550	12.2
March, 1985	1,546	12.5	270	1,816	14.3

1 - Official estimates as published monthly by Statistics Canada.

2 - "Discouraged Workers" are defined here to mean persons not in Labour Force who want and are available for work but have not looked for work because they believe no work is available, were waiting for replies or waiting for recall.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001.

Prepared by: Newfoundland Statistics Agency, Executive Council.

Table 2.B

Supplementary Measures of Unemployment

Canada and the Provinces, 1984

		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9
Nfld.	Rate	10.6	16.2	20.5	20.4	20.5	22.9	25.2	23.7	21.4
	Rank	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
P.E.I.	Rate	5.0	10.5	13.0	12.6	12.8	15.4	15.7	16.1	10.4
	Rank	4	6	7	5	5	6	7	6	2
N.S.	Rate	5.9	10.3	12.9	12.7	13.1	15.0	14.6	16.7	15.5
	Rank	6	5	5	6	7	7	5	7	8
N.B.	Rate	7.0	14.5	15.0	14.7	14.9	18.2	18.0	18.8	12.5
	Rank	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	4
Que.	Rate	6.4	10.2	12.8	12.8	12.8	15.1	15.1	15.6	13.0
	Rank	7	7	6	7	5	5	6	5	6
Ont.	Rate	3.8	6.3	8.8	9.0	9.1	10.5	9.7	11.1	12.7
	Rank	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5
Man.	Rate	3.5	6.3	8.1	8.3	8.3	10.1	9.0	10.7	11.1
	Rank	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	3
Sask.	Rate	3.2	6.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	10.0	8.9	10.7	9.7
	Rank	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alta.	Rate	5.0	8.1	11.0	11.1	11.2	12.8	11.7	13.5	13.1
	Rank	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7
B.C.	Rate	7.3	10.9	14.6	14.7	14.7	18.0	15.7	18.8	15.7
	Rank	9	8	8	9	8	8	7	8	9
Canadian	Rate	5.2	8.6	11.1	11.2	11.3	13.4	12.5	14.0	13.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001.

Table 2.C

Supplementary Measures of Unemployment

Newfoundland and Canada

1976 to 1984

	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9
					(%)				
1976									
Newfoundland	5.8	11.4	-	13.3	13.3	14.2	15.5	15.1	13.3
Canada	2.4	5.6	-	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.9	7.9	9.7
1977									
Newfoundland	6.9	12.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	16.6	18.2	17.3	12.7
Canada	2.8	6.3	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.6
1978									
Newfoundland	7.7	14.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	17.5	18.9	18.4	15.4
Canada	3.1	6.7	8.1	8.3	8.3	9.1	9.3	9.6	10.3
1979									
Newfoundland	7.0	12.5	15.2	15.1	15.1	16.6	17.7	17.5	16.1
Canada	2.6	6.0	7.2	7.4	7.4	8.2	8.4	8.7	10.2
1980									
Newfoundland	5.9	11.4	13.2	13.3	13.3	14.8	16.5	15.9	17.0
Canada	2.5	6.0	7.2	7.4	7.5	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.6
1981									
Newfoundland	5.7	11.0	13.7	13.8	13.9	15.4	17.6	16.8	17.4
Canada	2.6	6.2	7.3	7.5	7.5	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.8
1982									
Newfoundland	7.9	14.0	16.6	16.7	16.8	18.6	22.1	19.6	16.6
Canada	4.5	9.2	10.8	10.9	11.0	12.7	12.5	13.3	11.6
1983									
Newfoundland	10.1	15.6	18.8	18.8	18.8	21.3	23.8	22.0	14.0
Canada	5.8	10.0	11.7	11.8	11.9	13.9	13.3	14.5	13.0
1984									
Newfoundland	10.6	16.2	20.5	20.4	20.5	22.9	25.2	23.7	21.4
Canada	5.2	8.6	11.1	11.2	11.3	13.4	12.5	14.0	13.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001.

Table 2.D

Unemployed and Regular Beneficiaries Without Earnings

Newfoundland and Labrador

1983 and 1984

	Unemployed	Regular Beneficiaries Without Earnings
	(Thousands)	
1983		
January	37	59
February	42	59
March	46	58
April	44	57
May	43	47
June	41	39
July	41	35
August	38	36
September	36	35
October	37	40
November	40	46
December	38	54
1984		
January	42	60
February	45	59
March	50	59
April	45	58
May	49	52
June	41	41
July	44	36
August	45	38
September	50	40
October	44	46
November	45	53
December	45	59

Source: Statistics Canada 71-001 and 73-001.

Table 2.E

Persons Not in the Labour Force Who Looked for Work in the Past Six Months by Reason for Not Looking in the Reference Week

Newfoundland and Labrador

1976 to 1985

Year	Total	Believe No Work Available & Awaiting Recall or Reply	Other Reasons[1,2]
		(,000)	
1976	12	5	7
1977	15	6	9
1978	17	6	11
1979	18	6	12
1980	18	8	10
1981	19	9	10
1982	25	14	11
1983	26	14	12
1984	25	14	11
1985	27	15	12
March '85	27	17	10

Notes:

1: Other reasons include: personal reasons or illness; at school; no longer interested or found job; not available, i.e. persons (mostly full-time students) who did look for work, but who were not available for work in the reference week; and other reasons such as persons who are away from their home on holidays or relocating their residence.

2: The 'other reasons' were computed as the difference between the total and 'believe no work available'.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001.

Table 2.F

Per Capital Unemployment Insurance Benefits and Per Capita Interest, Dividend & Investment Income

Newfoundland & Labrador

1971 to 1984

Year	Per Capita UI Benefits	Per Capita Interest, Dividend & Investment Income
	($)	
1971	59	63
1972	133	75
1973	169	99
1974	211	129
1975	290	135
1976	328	158
1977	386	173
1978	446	231
1979	416	294
1980	469	343
1981	517	502
1982	676	590
1983	799	523
1984	862	591

Source: Statistics Canada, 73-001; 13-213.

Table 3.A

Unemployment by Age & Sex

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1975 to 1984

	Newfoundland and Labrador									Canada								
	Total			15-24			25+			Total			15-24			25+		
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(,000)																	
1975	25	17	8	13	8	5	12	8	...	690	391	299	325	186	139	364	205	160
1976	24	16	8	12	8	4	12	9	4	726	404	322	348	198	150	378	206	172
1977	29	20	10	15	9	5	15	10	4	849	473	377	406	229	176	444	243	200
1978	31	20	11	15	9	5	17	11	6	908	500	408	420	237	183	489	264	225
1979	30	19	11	15	9	6	15	10	5	836	449	387	388	214	174	447	235	212
1980	27	17	10	13	8	5	15	10	5	865	476	389	404	225	179	462	251	210
1981	29	18	11	14	9	5	15	10	5	898	494	404	407	233	175	491	262	229
1982	35	23	13	16	10	6	19	13	7	1,314	778	537	555	331	224	759	447	313
1983	40	26	14	18	11	7	22	15	8	1,448	859	590	579	345	234	869	514	355
1984	45	28	17	19	12	7	26	16	10	1,399	802	598	518	297	221	882	505	377
Increase 1975 to 1984	20	11	9	6	4	2	14	8	...	709	411	299	193	111	82	518	300	217

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001.

Table 3.8

Unemployment Rate by Age & Sex

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1975 to 1984

	Newfoundland and Labrador									Canada								
	Total			15-24			25+			Total			15-24			25+		
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
									(%)									
1975	14.0	13.6	14.7	22.6	24.4	20.0	9.9	9.6	...	6.9	6.2	8.1	12.0	12.5	11.4	5.0	4.3	6.5
1976	13.3	13.2	13.5	20.9	23.9	16.9	9.9	9.4	11.1	7.1	6.3	8.4	12.7	13.2	12.1	5.1	4.2	6.6
1977	15.5	15.7	15.2	25.0	29.0	20.0	11.2	11.0	11.7	8.1	7.3	9.4	14.4	14.9	13.8	5.8	4.9	7.4
1978	16.2	16.1	16.6	24.9	27.7	21.3	12.5	12.0	13.7	8.3	7.5	9.6	14.5	15.0	13.8	6.1	5.2	7.7
1979	15.1	14.7	16.0	25.0	27.5	21.6	11.0	10.3	12.7	7.4	6.6	8.8	12.9	13.2	12.7	5.4	4.5	7.0
1980	13.3	13.2	13.5	21.6	23.7	18.9	10.0	9.8	10.6	7.5	6.9	8.4	13.2	13.7	12.6	5.4	4.8	6.5
1981	13.9	13.8	14.0	24.3	27.0	21.0	9.9	9.7	10.3	7.5	7.0	8.3	13.2	14.1	12.3	5.6	4.8	6.7
1982	16.8	17.3	15.9	29.0	33.6	23.7	12.5	12.7	12.3	11.0	11.1	10.9	18.8	21.1	16.1	8.4	8.2	8.8
1983	18.8	19.4	18.0	31.6	36.4	25.8	14.2	14.2	14.3	11.9	12.1	11.6	19.9	22.4	17.0	9.4	9.2	9.6
1984	20.5	20.9	19.9	34.1	39.9	27.5	15.9	15.4	16.7	11.3	11.2	11.4	17.9	19.4	16.2	9.3	8.9	9.7
Increase 1975 to 1984	6.5	7.3	5.2	11.5	15.5	7.5	6.0	5.8	...	4.4	5.0	3.3	5.9	6.9	4.8	4.3	4.6	3.2

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001.

Table 3.C

Unemployment by Marital Status & Sex

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1975 to 1984

	Newfoundland and Labrador									Canada								
	Total			Married			Single & Other*			Total			Married			Single & Other*		
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
										(,000)								
1975	25	17	8	13	9	5	11	8	...	690	391	299	355	183	173	334	208	126
1976	24	16	8	13	9	5	11	8	...	726	404	322	361	179	182	365	225	140
1977	29	20	10	15	10	5	14	9	4	849	473	377	425	209	216	425	264	161
1978	31	20	11	17	11	6	14	9	5	908	500	408	458	224	233	451	276	175
1979	30	19	11	16	10	6	14	10	5	836	449	387	407	195	213	429	254	174
1980	27	17	10	15	9	6	13	9	4	865	476	389	413	206	207	453	271	182
1981	29	18	11	15	9	6	14	9	5	898	494	404	432	210	222	466	284	182
1982	35	23	13	19	12	7	16	11	6	1,314	778	537	660	367	293	655	411	244
1983	40	26	14	22	13	8	19	12	6	1,448	859	590	727	403	324	722	456	266
1984	45	28	17	25	14	10	21	14	7	1,399	802	598	713	376	337	686	426	261
Increase 1975 to 1984	20	11	9	12	5	5	10	6	...	709	411	299	358	193	164	352	218	135

* Single & Other includes single (never married) widowed; divorced or separated.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001.

Table 3.0

Unemployment Rate by Marital Status & Sex

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1975 to 1984

	Newfoundland and Labrador									Canada								
	Total			Married			Single & Other*			Total			Married			Single & Other*		
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
									(%)									
1975	14.0	13.6	14.7	10.8	9.6	14.1	21.0	24.7	...	6.9	6.2	8.1	5.3	4.0	7.9	10.3	11.7	8.5
1976	13.3	13.2	13.5	10.8	9.5	14.6	18.6	23.5	...	7.1	6.3	8.4	5.3	3.9	8.0	10.9	12.4	9.1
1977	15.5	15.7	15.2	11.9	11.0	14.1	23.5	28.7	16.8	8.1	7.3	9.4	6.0	4.5	8.9	12.2	13.9	10.2
1978	16.2	16.1	16.6	12.9	11.9	15.2	23.9	27.5	18.8	8.3	7.5	9.6	6.3	4.8	9.1	12.4	14.1	10.4
1979	15.1	14.7	16.0	11.8	10.2	15.3	22.4	26.3	17.1	7.4	6.6	8.8	5.5	4.1	8.0	11.2	12.3	9.9
1980	13.3	13.2	13.5	10.5	9.4	12.9	19.2	22.8	14.4	7.5	6.9	8.4	5.5	4.3	7.4	11.3	12.6	9.8
1981	13.9	13.8	14.0	10.4	9.5	12.3	21.3	25.1	16.5	7.5	7.0	8.3	5.6	4.4	7.6	11.1	12.7	9.4
1982	16.8	17.3	15.9	12.9	12.4	13.9	25.3	30.6	19.1	11.0	11.1	10.9	8.4	7.6	9.8	15.8	18.7	12.5
1983	18.8	19.4	18.0	14.8	14.1	16.2	27.4	32.4	20.9	11.9	12.1	11.6	9.2	8.3	10.5	17.0	20.3	13.2
1984	20.5	20.9	19.9	16.4	14.9	19.2	29.1	35.5	21.2	11.3	11.2	11.4	8.9	7.8	10.6	15.7	18.3	12.8
Increase 1975 to 1984	6.5	7.3	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.1	8.1	10.8	...	4.4	5.0	3.3	3.6	3.8	2.7	5.4	6.6	4.3

* Single & Other includes single (never married); widowed; divorced or separated.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001.

Table 3.E

Unemployment by Educational Attainment

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1975 to 1984

Year	Newfoundland & Labrador						Canada					
	Total	0-8 Years	High School	Some Post Secondary	Post-Sec. Certificate or Diploma	Univ. Degree	Total	0-8 Years	High School	Some Post Secondary	Post-Sec. Certificate or Diploma	Univ. Degree
						(,000)						
1975	25	9	11	...	...	...	690	166	376	61	59	28
1976	24	7	12	...	...	...	726	153	412	65	64	31
1977	29	9	14	...	...	...	849	175	494	80	65	35
1978	31	10	15	...	...	...	908	183	529	81	74	42
1979	30	10	15	...	...	...	836	167	508	60	63	38
1980	27	9	14	...	...	...	865	164	535	62	65	38
1981	29	9	15	...	...	...	898	166	551	69	70	42
1982	35	10	18	...	4	...	1,314	226	798	110	112	68
1983	40	11	19	4	5	...	1,448	223	868	138	141	78
1984	45	12	22	4	6	...	1,399	211	828	137	140	83
Increase 1975 to 1984	20	3	11	...	...	...	709	45	452	76	81	55

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001.

Table 3.F

Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1975 to 1984

Year	Newfoundland & Labrador						Canada					
	Total	0-8 Years	High School	Some Post Secondary	Post-Sec. Certificate or Diploma	Univ. Degree	Total	0-8 Years	High School	Some Post Secondary	Post-Sec. Certificate or Diploma	Univ. Degree
	(%)											
1975	14.0	18.8	16.0	...	...	...	6.9	8.2	8.0	6.4	4.3	3.0
1976	13.3	14.9	16.1	...	...	...	7.1	7.9	8.2	6.4	5.2	3.2
1977	15.5	20.2	17.4	...	...	...	8.1	9.4	9.3	7.5	5.3	3.4
1978	16.2	21.1	18.1	...	...	...	8.3	9.6	9.4	7.8	5.8	3.8
1979	15.1	19.9	16.6	...	...	...	7.4	8.8	8.4	6.6	5.1	3.2
1980	13.3	17.4	15.2	...	...	...	7.5	9.0	8.6	6.4	5.0	3.1
1981	13.9	18.5	16.1	...	...	...	7.5	9.1	8.7	6.7	4.9	3.2
1982	16.8	23.1	19.3	...	10.4	...	11.0	13.3	12.7	10.0	7.5	4.9
1983	18.8	25.6	21.4	16.8	14.0	...	11.9	13.5	13.9	11.7	8.9	5.2
1984	20.5	27.4	23.8	18.6	14.7	...	11.3	13.4	13.0	11.2	8.4	5.3
Increase 1975 to 1984	6.5	8.6	7.8	...	...	...	4.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.1	2.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001.

TABLE 3.G

Unemployment by Occupation

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1975 to 1984

Year	Newfoundland & Labrador				Canada			
	Total	White Collar[1]	Service[3]	Blue Collar[2]	Total	White Collar[1]	Service[3]	Blue Collar[2]
	(,000)							
1975	25	5	3	13	690	203	90	303
1976	24	7	3	14	726	244	107	322
1977	29	7	4	17	849	281	135	372
1978	31	6	5	16	908	305	149	382
1979	30	8	5	17	836	268	144	349
1980	27	5	4	14	865	271	148	379
1981	29	7	4	16	898	279	160	384
1982	35	7	5	18	1,314	414	213	604
1983	40	10	6	21	1,448	465	248	633
1984	45	11	6	23	1,399	473	235	581
Change 1975 to 1984	20	6	3	10	709	270	145	278

Notes: 1 - White Collar occupations include those in: Managerial, Administrative; Natural Science; Social Science; Religion Teaching; Medicine & Health; Artistic and Recreational; Clerical and Sales.

2 - Blue Collar occupations include those in: Agriculture; Fishing, Hunting & Trapping; Forestry & Logging; Mining & Quarrying; Processing; Machining; Product Fabricating, Assembling & Repairing; Construction Trades; Transport Equipment Operation; Materials Handling; and Other Crafts and Equipment Handling.

3 - Service occupations include protective service; food & beverage preparation; lodging & other accomodation; & personal service occupations. Service occupations were 14% of the labour force in 1984.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001, 71-529.

Table 3.H

Unemployment Rate by Occupation

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1975 to 1984

Year	Newfoundland & Labrador				Canada			
	Total	White Collar[1]	Service[3]	Blue Collar[2]	Total	White Collar[1]	Service[3]	Blue Collar[2]
	(%)							
1975	14.0	6.8	13.0	17.3	6.9	4.2	7.4	8.0
1976	13.3	8.9	13.0	17.9	7.1	4.9	8.5	8.3
1977	15.5	8.5	14.8	21.8	8.1	5.4	10.0	9.5
1978	16.2	7.2	17.9	20.0	8.3	5.7	10.4	9.5
1979	15.1	9.3	19.2	19.5	7.4	4.9	9.7	8.4
1980	13.3	5.8	14.3	15.9	7.5	4.7	9.4	9.0
1981	13.9	7.7	14.3	18.4	7.5	4.7	9.7	9.1
1982	16.8	7.6	16.7	21.7	11.0	6.8	12.6	14.6
1983	18.8	10.6	20.0	23.9	11.9	7.5	13.9	15.3
1984	20.5	11.2	19.4	26.4	11.3	7.4	13.5	13.9
Change 1975 to 1984	6.5	4.4	6.4	9.1	4.4	3.2	6.1	5.9

Notes: 1 - White Collar occupations include those in: Managerial, Administrative; Natural Science; Social Science; Religion Teaching; Medicine & Health; Artistic and Recreational; Clerical and Sales.

2 - Blue Collar occupations include those in: Agriculture; Fishing, Hunting & Trapping; Forestry & Logging; Mining & Quarrying; Processing; Machining; Product Fabricating, Assembling & Repairing; Construction Trades; Transport Equipment Operation; Materials Handling; and Other Crafts and Equipment Handling.

3 - Service occupations include protective service; food & beverage preparation; lodging & other accomodation; & personal service occupations. Service occupations were 14% of the labour force in 1984.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001, 71-529.

Table 3.I

Unemployment by Sector

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1975 to 1984

Year	Newfoundland & Labrador			Canada		
		Sector			Sector	
	Total	Goods Producing[1]	Service Producing[2]	Total	Goods Producing[1]	Service Producing[2]
	(,000)					
1975	25	9	9	690	270	326
1976	24	9	12	726	280	393
1977	29	12	15	849	325	462
1978	31	14	16	908	341	496
1979	30	13	13	836	298	465
1980	27	12	13	865	332	465
1981	29	12	12	898	336	486
1982	35	16	17	1,314	539	690
1983	40	16	19	1,448	555	790
1984	45	19	21	1,399	499	792
Change 1975 to 1984	20	10	12	709	229	466

Notes: 1 - Goods Producing includes the following industries: Agriculture; Forestry; Fishing and Trapping; Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells and Manufacturing and Construction.

2 - Service Producing includes: Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities; Trade; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Community, Business and Personal Service; and Public Administration.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001, 71-529

Table 3.J

Unemployment Rate by Sector

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1975 to 1984

Year	Newfoundland & Labrador			Canada		
		Sector			Sector	
	Total	Goods Producing[1]	Service Producing[2]	Total	Goods Producing[1]	Service Producing[2]
	(%)					
1975	14.0	17.0	7.6	6.9	7.8	5.1
1976	13.3	16.1	9.8	7.1	7.9	5.9
1977	15.5	22.2	11.5	8.1	9.2	6.7
1978	16.2	24.6	11.9	8.3	9.3	6.9
1979	15.1	19.4	10.0	7.4	7.9	6.3
1980	13.3	17.4	9.7	7.5	8.6	6.1
1981	13.9	17.4	8.8	7.5	8.6	6.1
1982	16.8	24.6	12.0	11.0	14.2	8.6
1983	18.8	24.6	13.3	11.9	14.7	9.5
1984	20.5	28.4	14.0	11.3	13.1	9.3
Change 1975 to 1984	6.5	11.4	6.4	4.4	5.3	4.2

Notes: 1 - Goods Producing includes the following industries: Agriculture; Forestry; Fishing and Trapping; Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells and Manufacturing and Construction.

2 - Service Producing includes: Transportation, Communication, and Other Utilities; Trade; Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate; Community, Business & Personal Service; and Public Administration.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001, 71-529

Table 3.K

Unemployment & Unemployment Rate by Occupation

Newfoundland & Labrador & Canada

June 3, 1981

Occupation	Newfoundland & Labrador		Canada	
	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
1. All Occupations	32,910	15.0%	709,125	6.0%
2. White Collar	8,210	8.5%	275,190	4.4%
2.1 Managerial, Professional, etc.	2,460	5.4%	96,240	3.3%
2.2 Clerical	3,940	12.0%	127,650	5.7%
2.3 Sales	1,810	10.2%	51,300	4.8%
3. Service	4,205	16.7%	116,180	8.1%
4. Blue Collar	18,985	20.4%	300,645	7.4%
4.1 Primary (Farming, Fishing, Forestry, Mining)	4,065	19.8%	50,360	7.4%
4.2 Processing; Machinery; Product Fabricating	6,510	19.0%	118,230	6.7%
4.3 Construction	5,685	28.3%	72,620	9.3%
4.4 Transportation; Material Handling; Other Crafts	2,725	15.0%	59,435	6.8%
5. Not Stated	1,515		17,115	

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census: "Population Worked since January 1, 1980 - Occupation by labour force and work activity, cat. 92-919.

Table 3.L

Unemployment & Unemployment Rate by Industry Sector

Newfoundland & Labrador & Canada

June 3, 1981

Sector	Newfoundland & Labrador		Canada	
	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
1. All Industries	32,910	15.0%	709,125	6.0%
2. Goods Producing	16,025	21.0%	271,740	7.0%
2.1 Agriculture	240	17.1%	16,680	3.4%
2.2 Forestry	1,020	25.8%	19,265	18.7%
2.3 Fishing & Trapping	1,630	15.8%	5,105	13.5%
2.4 Mining	690	10.2%	13,080	6.0%
2.5 Manufacturing	7,300	19.6%	144,295	6.3%
2.6 Construction	5,145	31.0%	73,315	9.6%
3. Service Producing	16,880	11.8%	437,370	5.5%
3.1 Transportation, Communications & Other Utilities	2,105	10.9%	43,035	4.5%
3.2 Trade	4,820	13.0%	112,240	5.6%
3.3 Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	490	7.4%	22,165	3.5%
3.4 Community, Business & Personal Service	7,375	12.2%	214,770	6.2%
3.5 Public Administration	2,090	10.5%	45,160	5.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census: "Population Worked since January 1, 1980 - industry by labour force and work activity", Cat. 92-924.

Table 3.M

Estimates by Economic Region and St. John's CMA

Newfoundland, 1984

	Population 15 years and over	Labour Force			Not in Labour Force	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment/ Population Ratio
		Total	Employment (Thousands)	Unemployment		(%)	(%)	(%)
Newfoundland	418	221	176	45	197	52.9	20.5	42.1
Avalon Peninsula	182	103	84	19	79	56.7	18.4	46.3
St. John's CMA	115	72	61	11	43	52.8	15.0	53.3
Burin Peninsula & South Coast	40	20	15	5	20	50.0	23.5	38.3
West Coast, Northern Peninsula & Labrador	87	47	36	11	40	53.7	22.7	41.5
Central, Northeast & Bonavista Peninsula	102	47	36	11	55	46.0	22.7	35.6

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001.

Table 3.N

Labour Force Estimates

Avalon Peninsula

1975 to 1984

Year	Population 15 Years and Over	Labour Force			Not in Labour Force	Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment/ Population Ratio (%)
		Total	Employment (Thousands)	Unemployment				
1975	158	81	72	9	77	51.3	10.8	45.8
1976	155	80	70	10	74	51.8	12.6	45.3
1977	147	78	67	11	69	52.9	14.0	45.5
1978	157	86	73	13	71	54.9	15.4	46.5
1979	164	92	79	13	72	56.0	13.7	48.4
1980	166	94	82	11	73	56.4	12.0	49.6
1981	170	95	84	11	75	55.9	12.0	49.2
1982	174	96	81	15	78	55.1	15.2	46.7
1983	178	98	82	16	80	55.2	16.4	46.2
1984	182	103	84	19	79	56.7	18.4	46.3

Source: Statistics Canada publication #71-001 and 71-529.

Table 3.0

Labour Force Estimates

Burin Peninsula & South Coast

1975 to 1984

Year	Population 15 Years and Over	Labour Force			Not in Labour Force	Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment/ Population Ratio (%)
		Total	Employment (Thousands)	Unemployment				
1975	37	18	16	...	19	47.4	11.0	42.2
1976	38	18	16	...	20	48.6	12.5	42.5
1977	33	16	13	...	18	46.7	16.0	39.2
1978	36	17	14	...	19	46.4	14.6	39.6
1979	37	18	16	...	19	49.0	11.7	43.3
1980	38	19	17	...	19	49.3	10.3	44.2
1981	38	19	17	...	19	49.9	12.1	43.9
1982	38	18	15	...	20	48.0	16.1	40.3
1983	39	18	15	...	21	46.3	18.9	37.6
1984	40	20	15	5	20	50.0	23.5	38.3

Source: Statistics Canada publication #71-001 and 71-529.

Table 3.P

Labour Force Estimates

West Coast - Northern Peninsula & Labrador

1975 to 1984

Year	Population 15 Years and Over	Labour Force			Not in Labour Force	Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment/ Population Ratio (%)
		Total	Employment (Thousands)	Unemployment				
1975	72	38	31	7	34	52.6	19.1	42.6
1976	73	36	30	6	37	49.4	16.0	41.5
1977	77	40	32	8	37	52.1	20.7	41.3
1978	77	42	34	8	35	54.4	19.6	43.8
1979	78	43	35	8	35	55.4	18.7	45.0
1980	81	44	37	7	37	54.7	15.3	46.3
1981	82	45	38	7	37	55.2	16.1	46.3
1982	84	46	37	9	38	54.9	19.0	44.5
1983	86	47	36	11	39	54.9	22.6	42.5
1984	87	47	36	11	40	53.7	22.7	41.5

Source: Statistics Canada publication #71-001 and 71-529.

Table 3.Q

Labour Force Estimates

Central Newfoundland - North East Coast

1975 to 1984

Year	Population 15 Years and Over	Labour Force			Not in Labour Force	Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment/ Population Ratio (%)
		Total	Employment (Thousands)	Unemployment				
1975	90	40	33	7	50	44.1	16.9	36.7
1976	94	42	36	6	51	45.1	13.8	38.9
1977	109	52	44	7	57	47.6	13.2	40.8
1978	101	47	39	7	54	46.4	15.7	39.1
1979	97	44	36	7	53	45.1	16.8	37.6
1980	98	45	38	7	52	46.4	15.5	39.2
1981	98	45	37	8	53	46.0	16.9	38.2
1982	98	45	37	9	53	46.3	18.9	37.5
1983	100	46	37	9	54	46.1	20.5	36.6
1984	102	47	36	11	55	46.0	22.7	35.6

Source: Statistics Canada publication #71-001 and 71-529.

Table 3.R

Labour Force Estimates

St. John's Metropolitan Area

1975 to 1984

Year	Population 15 Years and Over	Labour Force			Not in Labour Force	Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment/ Population Ratio (%)
		Total	Employment (Thousands)	Unemployment				
1975	93	55	51	5	38	59.1	8.4	54.2
1976	97	58	52	6	39	59.8	10.2	53.7
1977	91	54	48	6	38	58.8	11.5	52.0
1978	99	60	52	8	39	60.4	13.5	52.3
1979	104	64	57	8	39	62.1	11.9	54.7
1980	106	67	59	7	39	63.1	11.2	56.0
1981	110	69	62	7	41	63.1	10.8	56.3
1982	111	69	61	9	42	62.5	12.6	54.7
1983	113	70	61	9	43	62.2	13.3	53.9
1984	115	72	61	11	43	62.8	15.0	53.1

Source: Statistics Canada publication #71-001 and 71-529.

Table 3.5

Labour Force Estimates by Age & Sex

Non-Self-Representing Units

Newfoundland

1975, 1980, 1984

	Population 15 Years and Over	Labour Force			Not in Labour Force	Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment/ Population Ratio (%)
		Total	Employment (thousands)	Unemployment				
				1975				
Newfoundland	157	65	53	12	92	41.5	19.0	33.6
Males	82	48	39	9	34	58.5	18.5	47.7
Females	75	17	14	...	58	22.8	...	18.1
15-24 Years	47	20	14	6	27	42.0	28.3	30.1
25 Years and Over	110	45	38	7	64	41.2	14.9	35.1
Males	58	35	30	5	23	61.0	14.8	52.0
Females	52	10	8	...	42	19.0	...	16.1
				1980				
Newfoundland	180	80	67	13	101	44.2	16.0	37.2
Males	93	55	46	8	38	59.3	15.4	49.3
Females	87	25	21	4	62	28.6	17.1	23.7
15-24 Years	52	22	17	6	30	42.7	25.1	32.0
25 Years and Over	129	58	51	7	71	44.9	12.5	39.3
Males	67	42	36	5	25	62.5	12.4	54.7
Females	62	16	14	...	46	25.9	...	22.5
				1984				
Newfoundland	194	88	66	22	106	45.4	24.6	34.2
Males	100	57	44	14	43	57.5	24.1	43.6
Females	94	31	23	8	63	32.7	25.7	24.3
15-24 Years	54	22	13	9	32	40.7	39.3	24.7
25 Years and Over	140	66	53	13	74	47.3	19.7	38.0
Males	71	44	36	8	27	61.7	18.8	50.1
Females	68	22	17	5	46	32.1	21.6	25.2

Source: Statistics Canada publication #71-001 and 71-529.

Table 3.T

Labour Force Estimates by Age & Sex

Self-Representing Units

Newfoundland

1975, 1980, 1984

	Population 15 Years and Over	Labour Force			Not in Labour Force	Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Employment/ Population Ratio (%)
		Total	Employment (Thousands)	Unemployment				
				1975				
Newfoundland	200	111	99	12	89	55.5	11.0	49.4
Males	99	73	65	8	25	74.2	10.5	66.4
Females	102	38	33	5	64	37.4	12.1	32.9
15-24 Years	65	37	29	7	29	56.2	19.5	45.2
25 Years and Over	135	75	70	5	61	55.2	6.9	51.4
Males	66	53	49	...	14	79.5	...	74.7
Females	69	22	20	...	47	32.0	...	29.1
				1980				
Newfoundland	209	125	111	15	83	60.0	11.6	53.0
Males	102	77	68	9	25	75.8	11.6	67.0
Females	107	48	43	6	59	45.0	11.6	39.8
15-24 Years	61	36	29	7	25	58.7	19.4	47.3
25 Years and Over	147	89	82	8	58	60.5	8.5	55.4
Males	71	58	53	5	14	81.0	7.9	74.6
Females	76	31	28	...	45	41.3	...	37.4
				1984				
Newfoundland	224	133	110	24	91	59.4	17.7	48.9
Males	108	78	63	14	30	71.9	18.5	58.6
Females	116	55	46	9	61	47.8	16.7	39.8
15-24 Years	62	34	23	10	28	54.5	30.8	37.7
25 Years and Over	162	100	86	13	63	61.3	13.4	53.1
Males	78	61	53	8	17	78.0	13.0	67.9
Females	84	39	33	5	46	45.8	13.9	39.4

Source: Statistics Canada publication #71-001 and 71-529.

Table 3.U

Unemployment by Duration

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1976 to 1984

Year	Newfoundland & Labrador						Canada					
	Total	4 Weeks or Less	5-13 Weeks	14 Weeks & Over	Other[1]	Average Duration[2]	Total	4 Weeks or Less	5-13 Weeks	14 Weeks & Over	Other[1]	Average Duration[2]
			(,000)			(Weeks)			(,000)			(Weeks)
1976	24	6	6	10	...	17.3	726	231	224	243	29	13.9
1977	29	7	8	13	...	17.9	849	260	262	297	30	14.5
1978	31	7	8	15	...	19.2	908	267	272	338	31	15.5
1979	30	7	8	14	...	19.1	836	267	251	289	29	14.8
1980	27	7	7	12	...	18.8	865	281	262	294	28	14.7
1981	29	8	8	12	...	18.5	898	298	265	304	30	15.1
1982	35	8	10	17	...	19.8	1,314	357	387	541	29	17.3
1983	40	8	9	22	...	23.9	1,448	333	376	710	29	21.8
1984	45	10	11	23	...	22.5	1,399	362	365	644	28	21.6

Notes: 1 - Includes persons with a job to start within four weeks of the reference week who had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks, but who were available for work in the reference week.

2 - Persons in the 'other' category are excluded in calculating the average duration.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001.

Table 3.V

Unemployment Rates of

Selected Census Metropolitan Areas in Canada

1975 to 1984

Year	St. John's (154,820)	Halifax (277,727)	Saint John (114,048)	Chicoutimi (135,172)	Sudbury (149,923) (x)	Oshawa (154,217)	Thunder Bay (121,379)	Regina (164,313)	Saskatoon (154,210)
1975	8.4	5.3	5.3	9.3	4.7	..	4.6	3.0	3.2
1976	10.2	7.1	6.1	15.6	6.3	7.7	5.9	3.9	5.0
1977	11.5	7.7	10.4	13.6	7.5	9.2	3.8	4.5	5.2
1978	13.5	8.2	9.1	16.0	10.9	10.6	...	5.8	6.0
1979	11.9	8.7	8.2	10.9	10.6	7.1	4.1	4.9	5.4
1980	11.2	8.4	9.1	10.9	8.4	8.0	8.0	5.4	6.5
1981	10.8	8.2	9.0	10.3	8.6	7.5	6.7	4.7	6.6
1982	12.6	10.7	13.0	11.2	18.9	11.5	11.3	6.9	8.9
1983	13.3	10.5	13.3	16.4	14.9	10.5	11.4	7.8	10.7
1984	15.0	10.9	14.3	17.0	15.2	8.3	12.0	8.3	11.6

Note: The numbers in brackets are the 1981 Census populations.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001.

Table 3.W

Flows Into Unemployment

Newfoundland & Labrador

1975 to 1984

Year	Total	Job Losers	Job Leavers	New Entrants & Re-Entrants
		(,000)		
1975	25	9	7	9
1976	24	13	4	7
1977	29	17	5	7
1978	31	18	5	8
1979	30	18	5	7
1980	27	15	5	7
1981	29	17	4	7
1982	35	22	4	7
1983	40	27	4	9
1984	45	30	5	10

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 4.A

Number of Persons in the Labour Force,

Employed and Unemployed at Some Time During the Year

Newfoundland and Labrador

1978 to 1984

Year	Population 15+ in January (,000)	Persons in Labour Force at Some Time During the Year (,000)	Persons Employed At Some Time During the Year (,000)	Persons Unemployed at Some Time During the Year (,000)
1978	379 (100%)	244 (64%)	230 (61%)	90 (24%)
1979	386 (100%)	246 (64%)	232 (60%)	85 (22%)
1980	393 (100%)	259 (66%)	246 (63%)	88 (22%)
1982	407 (100%)	269 (66%)	247 (61%)	135 (26%)
1983	416 (100%)	271 (65%)	250 (60%)	114 (27%)
1984	420 (100%)	279 (67%)	258 (61%)	114 (27%)

Note: These data have been revised to be 1981 Census base & may differ from those previously published. The survey was not conducted in 1981.

Source: Statistics Canada,"Annual Work Patterns Survey", Cat. #71-001, July 1985 and Special Request.

Table 4.B

Labour Force Experience Over the Calendar Year by Sex

Newfoundland and Labrador

1978 to 1984

Both Sexes

Year	Population 15+	Persons in Labour Force All Year				Persons in Labour Force Part of the Year				Not in Labour Force All Year
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Employed & Unemployed	Total	Employed and Not in Labour Force	Unemployed and Not in Labour Force	Employed, Unemployed and Not in Labour Force	
					('000)					
1978	379	134	106	5	23	110	48	9	54	136
1979	386	135	110	...	22	111	52	10	49	140
1980	393	141	115	4	22	118	56	9	53	134
1982	407	147	117	6	24	122	48	16	58	137
1983	416	137	107	6	24	134	50	16	69	145
1984	420	143	110	7	26	136	54	14	67	141

Table 4.B (Cont'd)

Labour Force Experience Over the Calendar Year by Sex

Newfoundland and Labrador

1978 to 1984

Males

Year	Population 15+	Persons in Labour Force All Year				Persons in Labour Force Part of the Year				Not in Labour Force All Year
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Employed & Unemployed	Total	Employed and Not in Labour Force	Unemployed and Not in Labour Force	Employed, Unemployed and Not in Labour Force	
					(,000)					
1978	190	89	69	...	17	64	28	...	34	37
1979	193	93	74	...	16	63	30	...	30	38
1980	196	91	73	...	15	67	33	...	31	38
1982	202	92	72	4	16	69	28	6	35	42
1983	207	87	66	...	17	74	27	6	41	46
1984	209	87	66	4	18	76	31	5	40	46

Table 4.B (Cont'd)

Labour Force Experience Over the Calendar Year by Sex

Newfoundland and Labrador

1978 to 1984

Females

Year	Population 15+	Persons in Labour Force All Year				Persons in Labour Force Part of the Year				Not in Labour Force All Year
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Employed & Unemployed	Total	Employed and Not in Labour Force	Unemployed and Not in Labour Force	Employed, Unemployed and Not in Labour Force	
					('000)					
1978	189	45	37	...	6	45	19	6	20	99
1979	193	42	35	...	5	48	22	7	19	102
1980	197	51	42	...	7	50	23	7	21	96
1982	201	55	45	...	8	53	20	10	23	96
1983	209	50	41	...	6	60	23	10	28	99
1984	211	56	45	...	9	60	24	9	27	95

Note: These data have been revised to be 1981 Census base & may differ from those previously published. The survey was not conducted in 1981.

Source: Statistics Canada, "Annual Work Patterns Survey", Cat. #71-001, July 1985 and Special Request.

Table 4.C

Average Number of Weeks Employed Per Person in the Labour Force at Some Time During the Year

Newfoundland & Labrador

1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984

Year	Both Sexes				Men				Women			
	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years
1978	34.3	26.4	37.9	39.4	35.7	25.6	40.3	39.6	31.8	27.3	33.7	38.9
1979	34.9	26.7	38.5	39.4	37.1	26.7	41.9	40.3	31.2	26.7	32.8	37.1
1980	35.0	27.0	38.1	39.9	36.7	27.3	40.5	40.4	32.2	26.6	34.4	38.7
1982	33.3	23.4	37.6	38.2	34.5	22.0	39.8	38.6	31.6	25.0	34.4	37.4
1983	31.4	21.7	35.3	37.0	32.6	20.0	37.6	37.3	29.6	23.7	31.9	36.1
1984	31.6	22.0	34.7	37.6	32.6	21.7	36.0	37.9	30.3	22.4	32.9	37.1

Note: These data have been revised to be 1981 Census base & may differ from those previously published. The survey was not conducted in 1981.

Source: Statistics Canada, "Annual Work Patterns Survey", Cat. #71-001, July 1985 and Special Request.

Table 4.D

Average Number of Weeks Unemployed Per Person in the Labour Force

at Some Time During the Year

Newfoundland & Labrador

1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984

	Both Sexes				Men				Women			
Year	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years
1978	7.0	9.5	6.0	4.9	7.3	10.8	6.1	5.3	6.5	8.0	6.0	3.6
1979	6.1	8.1	5.6	4.0	6.2	8.7	5.6	4.4	5.8	7.1	5.7	3.1
1980	5.8	7.5	5.6	3.8	6.1	8.3	5.8	3.9	5.5	6.6	5.3	3.6
1982	7.9	11.5	6.6	5.4	8.4	13.4	6.9	5.8	7.0	9.3	6.1	4.7
1983	8.6	12.0	7.5	6.0	9.5	14.9	7.6	6.7	7.3	8.6	7.3	4.5
1984	8.4	10.6	8.5	5.3	8.9	12.1	8.6	5.8	7.8	8.8	8.3	4.2

Note: These data have been revised to be 1981 Census base & may differ from those previously published. The survey was not conducted in 1981.

Source: Statistics Canada, "Annual Work Patterns Survey", Cat. #71-001, July 1985 and Special Request.

Table 4.E

Average Number of Weeks Not in the Labour Force Per Person in the Labour Force at Some Time During the Year

Newfoundland & Labrador

1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984

	Both Sexes				Men				Women			
Year	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years
1978	10.7	16.1	8.1	7.7	9.0	15.6	5.6	7.1	13.7	16.7	12.3	9.5
1979	11.1	17.3	7.9	8.5	8.8	16.6	4.5	7.4	15.0	18.2	13.5	11.7
1980	11.2	17.5	8.3	8.3	9.2	16.3	5.7	7.6	14.3	18.8	12.3	9.8
1982	10.8	17.1	7.9	8.4	9.1	16.6	5.3	7.6	13 4	17.7	11.5	9.9
1983	12.0	18.3	9.2	9.0	9.9	17.0	6.8	8.0	15.0	19.7	12.8	11.4
1984	12.0	19.4	8.8	9.1	10.5	18.2	7.4	8.3	14.0	20.8	10.8	10.7

Note: These data have been revised to be 1981 Census base & may differ from those previously published. The survey was not conducted in 1981.

Source: Statistics Canada, "Annual Work Patterns Survey", Cat. #71-001, July 1985 and Special Request.

Table 4.F

Average Number of Weeks Employed Per Person Unemployed

at Some Time During the Year

Newfoundland & Labrador

1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984

	Both Sexes				Men				Women			
Year	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years
1978	19.1	16.4	21.5	21.6	21.3	17.6	24.9	22.7	15.5	14.5	16.2	...
1979	19.5	17.2	21.6	20.7	22.4	19.2	26.1	21.9	14.9	14.3	14.9	...
1980	19.6	17.8	20.5	22.1	22.1	20.2	23.3	24.2	15.9	14.6	16.9	17.6
1982	17.4	15.0	19.6	18.5	19.1	15.6	22.8	19.8	14.9	14.1	15.6	15.6
1983	15.9	12.9	18.8	16.0	17.3	12.9	21.6	17.5	14.0	12.9	15.3	12.5
1984	16.3	13.6	17.9	18.1	17.7	13.6	19.9	20.9	14.3	13.6	15.4	11.1

... Too small to be published.

Note: These data have been revised to be 1981 Census base & may differ from those previously published. The survey was not conducted in 1981.

Source: Statistics Canada, "Annual Work Patterns Survey", Cat. #71-001, July 1985 and Special Request.

Table 4.G

Average Number of Weeks Unemployed Per Person Unemployed at Some Time During the Year

Newfoundland & Labrador

1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984

	Both Sexes				Men				Women			
Year	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years
1978	18.8	18.9	18.2	20.5	19.8	20.0	19.0	21.3	17.2	17.3	17.0	...
1979	17.6	16.7	18.2	19.2	18.6	17.3	19.1	21.3	16.1	15.7	16.9	...
1980	17.3	16.1	18.5	17.4	18.6	16.8	20.7	18.4	15.3	15.0	15.6	15.1
1982	20.2	20.0	19.9	21.9	22.1	21.7	22.1	23.2	17.6	17.7	17.2	18.9
1983	20.5	20.6	20.0	21.6	22.5	23.2	21.5	23.5	17.5	16.8	18.2	17.1
1984	20.6	19.4	21.4	21.3	21.8	21.4	22.1	21.8	18.9	16.8	20.4	20.1

... Too small to be published.

Note: These data have been revised to be 1981 Census base & may differ from those previously published. The survey was not conducted in 1981.

Source: Statistics Canada, "Annual Work Patterns Survey", Cat. #71-001, July 1985 and Special Request.

Table 4.H

Average Number of Weeks Not in the Labour Force Per Person Unemployed at Some Time During the Year

Newfoundland & Labrador

1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984

	Both Sexes				Men				Women			
Year	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45+ Years
1978	14.0	16.7	12.3	9.9	10.8	14.3	8.2	8.1	19.3	20.2	18.8	...
1979	14.9	18.1	12.2	12.2	10.9	15.5	6.8	8.8	21.0	22.0	20.2	...
1980	15.2	18.1	13.0	12.6	11.2	15.0	8.0	9.4	20.8	22.4	19.5	19.3
1982	14.4	17.0	12.5	11.6	10.9	14.7	7.1	9.0	19.5	20.2	19.2	17.5
1983	15.6	18.5	13.1	14.3	12.2	15.8	8.9	11.0	20.5	22.3	18.5	22.7
1984	15.1	19.0	12.7	12.6	12.5	17.0	9.9	9.4	18.8	21.6	16.3	20.8

... Too small to be published.

Note: These data have been revised to be 1981 Census base & may differ from those previously published. The survey was not conducted in 1981.

Source: Statistics Canada, "Annual Work Patterns Survey", Cat. #71-001, July 1985 and Special Request.

Table 4.I

Distribution of Persons Unemployed at Some Time During the Year by Number of Weeks Unemployed

Newfoundland & Labrador

1978 to 1984

(Thousands)

Year	Persons Unemployed at Some Time During the Year	Number of Weeks Unemployed During the Year				
		1-4	5-13	14-26	27-39	40 & Over
1978	90 (100%)	20 (22%)	25 (28%)	22 (24%)	14 (15%)	10 (11%)
1979	85 (100%)	21 (25%)	22 (26%)	23 (28%)	11 (13%)	7 (8%)
1980	88 (100%)	23 (27%)	26 (29%)	19 (22%)	12 (14%)	8 (9%)
1982	105 (100%)	19 (18%)	28 (27%)	27 (26%)	17 (17%)	13 (12%)
1983	114 (100%)	21 (18%)	31 (27%)	27 (24%)	21 (19%)	14 (13%)
1984	114 (100%)	19 (17%)	31 (27%)	32 (28%)	19 (16%)	14 (12%)

Note: The survey was not conducted in 1981.

Source: Statistics Canada "Annual Work Patterns Survey", Cat. #71-001, July 1985 and Special Request.

Table 5.A

Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries[1] by Type

Newfoundland & Labrador

1976 to 1985

Year	Total	Regular		Sickness	Maternity	Retirement	Fishing	Work Sharing	Job Creation	Training
		Total	Without Earnings							
1976	39,504	36,670	34,394	374	525	40	1,254	-	-	641
1977	42,330	38,330	35,620	412	566	34	2,334	-	-	654
1978	46,445	41,556	38,495	399	588	30	2,963	-	-	909
1979	44,559	38,236	35,528	384	632	29	4,274	-	-	1,004
1980	44,158	37,002	33,870	400	652	28	5,053	-	-	1,023
1981	45,438	38,204	35,317	407	686	24	5,051	-	-	1,065
1982	54,274	46,623	43,400	421	705	16	5,316	20	-	1,174
1983	59,061	50,944	47,236	401	686	15	5,534	180	108	1,191
1984	63,024	53,970	50,077	413	703	16	6,138	125	515	1,087
1985p	66,000	57,320	53,420	430	660	20	6,250	100	380	840

Note: 1 - 12 month annual averages.

Source: Statistics Canada, 73-001.

Table 5.B

Unemployment Insurance Benefits,

Total & Per Capita

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1971 to 1984

	Newfoundland & Labrador		Canada	
	Total ($,000)	Per Capita ($)	Total ($,000)	Per Capita ($)
1971	30,578	59	890,594	41
1972	70,496	133	1,871,802	86
1973	90,595	169	2,004,212	91
1974	114,334	211	2,119,213	95
1975	159,059	290	3,144,022	139
1976	183,007	328	3,342,247	145
1977	215,875	386	3,884,969	164
1978	251,493	448	4,536,910	193
1979	234,114	415	4,008,001	169
1980	265,484	469	4,393,308	183
1981	293,725	517	4,828,273	198
1982	384,143	676	8,575,445	348
1983	459,921	798	10,169,063	409
1984	498,881	862	9,985,625	397

Source: Statistics Canada, 73-001, 91-201.

Table 5.C

Unemployed Persons by Family[1] Status

Canada and Newfoundland & Labrador

1975 to 1984

Year	Canada					Newfoundland & Labrador				
	Total Unemployed	Family Members			Non-Family Persons	Total Unemployed	Family Members			Non-Family Persons
		Total	Family Heads	Spouses			Total	Family Heads	Spouses	
					(,000)					
1975	690	609	194	167	80	25	24	8	5	...
1976	726	640	191	176	86	24	24	8	4	...
1977	849	751	224	208	99	29	28	10	5	...
1978	908	796	247	224	110	31	30	11	6	...
1979	836	740	223	205	96	30	29	9	6	...
1980	865	762	238	201	103	27	26	9	6	...
1981	898	788	242	215	110	29	28	9	5	...
1982	1,314	1,154	409	286	160	35	34	12	6	...
1983	1,448	1,259	453	315	189	40	39	13	7	...
1984	1,399	1,216	435	329	183	45	44	14	10	...

Notes: 1 - The family quoted here is defined as a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption. It is similar to the concept of economic family.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001.

Table 5.D

Families with at Least One Unemployed Person by

Number of Persons Employed

Canada and Newfoundland & Labrador

1975 to 1984

	Canada				Newfoundland & Labrador			
		Number Employed				Number Employed		
Year	Total	0	1	2 or More	Total	0	1	2 or More
				(,000)				
1975	543	152	259	131	20	9	7	...
1976	565	153	271	141	20	8	8	4
1977	658	175	316	167	23	10	9	4
1978	699	185	336	179	25	10	10	5
1979	652	169	316	167	24	9	10	4
1980	671	176	318	177	22	8	9	5
1981	694	178	333	182	22	9	9	5
1982	986	281	466	239	27	11	11	5
1983	1,072	316	506	249	31	12	12	6
1984	1,037	301	499	237	33	13	14	6

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529, 71-001.

Table 6.A

Average Weekly Earnings

Industrial Composite

Newfoundland & Canada

1971 to 1984

Year	Canada	Newfoundland	Newfoundland as % of Canada
1971	137.64	123.79	90
1972	149.22	134.60	90
1973	160.46	149.09	93
1974	178.09	168.50	95
1975	203.34	196.44	97
1976	228.03	221.63	97
1977	249.95	242.43	97
1978	265.34	248.36	94
1979	288.32	271.64	94
1980	317.39	288.90	91
1981	355.28	328.08	92
1982	390.79	361.82	93
1983	419.51	384.07	92
1984	441.82	403.48	91
1983(SEPH)*	390.51[1]	369.47	95
1984(SEPH)*	405.13	389.24	96

* 'Industrial Aggregate' from the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours.

1 - 10 month average.

Source: Statistics Canada Cat. #72-002.

Table 6.B

Average Earnings by Sex

Newfoundland and Canada

1967 to 1982

	Male			Female			Nfld. Females as % of Nfld. Males
	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland as % of Canada	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland as % of Canada	
	$	$	%	$	$	%	%
1967	3,479	5,322	65	1,749	2,454	71	50
1971	5,059	7,056	72	2,256	3,307	68	45
1973	6,029	8,402	72	3,065	3,887	79	51
1975	8,242	10,815	76	4,240	5,200	82	51
1977	9,654	12,690	76	5,007	6,442	78	52
1979	11,006	14,981	73	5,869	7,673	76	53
1981	14,918	18,159	82	7,573	9,653	78	51
1982	14,812	19,164	77	8,741	10,472	83	59

Source: Earnings of Men and Women, Statistics Canada, 13-577.

Table 6.C

Average Earnings of Full-Time Workers, by Sex

Newfoundland and Canada

1971 to 1982

	Male			Female			
	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland as % of Canada	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland as % of Canada	Nfld. Females as % of Nfld. Males
1971	7,136	8,770	81	3,678	5,232	70	52
1973	8,489	10,434	81	5,151	6,184	83	61
1975	12,234	13,674	89	7,375	8,231	90	60
1977	14,103	15,777	89	8,234	9,790	84	58
1979	16,393	18,537	88	10,000	11,743	85	61
1981	21,872	22,955	95	12,710	14,608	87	58
1982	22,268	25,096	89	15,407	16,056	96	69

Source: Earnings of Men and Women, Statistics Canada, 13-577.

Table 6.D

Per Capita Personal Income

Newfoundland

1971 to 1984

Year	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland as a % of Canada
1971	2,190	3,435	64
1972	2,455	3,842	64
1973	2,842	4,438	64
1974	3,518	5,226	67
1975	4,115	6,001	69
1976	4,606	6,747	68
1977	5,066	7,370	69
1978	5,445	8,143	67
1979	6,071	9,069	67
1980	6,643	10,178	65
1981	7,761	11,853	65
1982	8,625	12,887	67
1983	9,179	13,542	68
1984	9,703	14,412	67

Source: Statistics Canada, 13-201 and 13-213.

Table 6.E

Per Capita Earned Income

Newfoundland and Canada

1971 to 1984

Year	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland as a % of Canada
1971	1,680	3,053	55
1972	1,789	3,387	53
1973	2,110	3,930	54
1974	2,576	4,605	56
1975	2,971	5,248	57
1976	3,335	5,900	56
1977	3,582	6,415	56
1978	3,840	7,079	54
1979	4,420	7,952	56
1980	4,779	8,895	54
1981	5,697	10,411	55
1982	6,234	11,126	56
1983	6,418	11,541	56
1984	6,750	12,268	55

Earned Income is Personal Income minus Transfer Payments.

Source: Statistics Canada, 13-201 & 13-531.

Table 6.F

Average Income of

Economic Families

Newfoundland & Canada

1971 to 1984

Year	Newfoundland ($)	Canada	Newfoundland as a % of Canada (%)
1971	7,470	10,368	72.0
1972	..	11,300	..
1973	9,400	12,716	73.9
1974	..	14,833	..
1975	13,222	16,613	79.6
1976	..	19,010	..
1977	16,456	20,101	81.9
1978	..	22,397	..
1979	18,947	24,245	78.1
1980	..	27,579	..
1981	25,464	30,440	83.7
1982	27,522	32,981	83.4
1983	..	34,748	..
1984p	27,946	35,853	77.9

.. Not Available.

Source: Statistics Canada 13-206, 13-207.

Table 6.G

Average Income of Unattached Individuals

Newfoundland & Canada

1971 to 1984

Year	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland as a % of Canada
1971	..	4,346	..
1972	..	4,572	..
1973	..	5,149	..
1974	..	6,099	..
1975	..	6,595	..
1976	..	7,621	..
1977	..	8,254	..
1978	..	9,159	..
1979	7,408	10,375	71.4
1980	..	11,403	..
1981	12,870	13,535	95.1
1982	14,601	14,861	98.3
1983	..	15,027	..
1984p	12,915	15,694	82.3

.. Not Available

Source: Statistics Canada, 13-206, 13-207.

Table 6.H

Low Income Cut-Offs of Family Units (1978 Base[2]), 1984

Size of Family Unit	Size of Area of Residence				
	Urban Areas				Rural Areas
	500,000 and over	100,000-499,999	30,000-99,999	Less Than 30,000[1]	
			($)		
1 Person	9,839	9,345	8,766	8,104	7,276
2 Persons	12,981	12,321	11,495	10,666	9,510
3 Persons	17,365	16,456	15,380	14,307	12,734
4 Persons	20,010	19,017	17,778	16,537	14,720
5 Persons	23,318	22,078	20,590	19,183	17,117
6 Persons	25,468	24,062	22,492	20,920	18,687
7 or More Persons	28,032	26,543	24,807	23,070	20,590

Notes: 1 - Includes cities with a population between 15,000 and 30,000 and small urban areas (under 15,000).

2 - The 1968 base was determined from an analysis of 1978 Family Expenditure data. As a result, these revised low income limits reflect more recent consumption patterns of Canadian families. As the overall ratio spent on food, shelter and clothing had declined, families who on average spent 58.5% or more of their income on this type of goods and services were considered to be in straitened circumstances.

Source: Statistics Canada, 13-207.

Table 7.A

Employment by Age

Newfoundland and Labrador

1975 to 1984

(Thousands)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Both Sexes	152	157	159	162	170	178	179	174	174	176
15-24 Years	44	44	44	44	45	46	44	38	39	37
15-19 Years	17	16	16	17	17	17	16	13	14	12
20-24 Years	27	28	28	27	28	28	27	25	25	24
25 Years & Over	108	112	115	118	125	132	136	136	135	139
25-34 Years	42	45	47	49	53	56	57	56	54	54
35-44 Years	29	29	31	32	33	36	38	39	41	44
45-54 Years	22	23	22	23	24	25	25	25	25	27
55-64 Years	13	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13
25-44 Years	71	74	78	80	86	91	95	95	95	98
45 Years & Over	37	38	37	38	39	41	41	40	40	42
45-64 Years	35	37	36	37	37	39	39	39	39	40
65 Years & Over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-54 Years	93	97	100	103	110	116	120	120	120	124
55 Years and Over	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	15	15	15

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.B

Employment/Population Ratio by Age and Sex

Canada

1975, 1980, 1984

(Percent)

	1975		1980		1984	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	73.5	40.8	73.0	46.2	68.0	47.3
15-24 Years	60.2	50.3	62.0	54.7	56.3	53.3
15-19 Years	46.2	40.6	48.0	44.2	42.5	41.0
20-24 Years	76.1	60.9	76.6	65.2	68.3	63.5
25 Years & Over	78.4	37.4	76.9	43.4	71.6	45.7
25-34 Years	90.5	48.6	89.8	57.9	82.9	61.0
35-44 Years	92.6	48.5	91.9	57.8	87.7	62.8
45-54 Years	89.2	43.5	88.8	50.7	84.4	54.0
55-64 Years	76.2	29.3	72.9	32.0	65.2	30.9
25-44 Years	91.4	48.6	90.6	57.9	85.0	61.8
45 Years & Over	65.2	27.0	61.9	29.2	56.2	29.2
45-64 Years	83.6	37.3	81.7	41.9	75.5	42.7
65 Years & Over	17.5	4.8	14.5	4.3	12.3	4.6
25-54 Years	90.7	47.1	90.1	56.0	84.8	59.9
55 Years & Over	48.4	16.7	44.8	17.5	39.6	16.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.C

Employment by Age and Sex

Newfoundland and Labrador

1975 to 1984

(Thousands)

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	105	47	107	50	106	53	107	56	112	58
15-24 Years	25	19	25	20	23	21	24	20	25	20
15-19 Years	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	9	8
20-24 Years	16	11	16	12	15	13	15	12	6	12
25 Years & Over	79	28	82	30	82	32	83	35	88	37
25-34 Years	30	12	32	13	32	15	33	16	35	18
35-44 Years	21	8	21	8	22	9	22	9	23	10
45-54 Years	17	5	17	6	17	6	16	6	18	6
55-64 Years	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...
25-44 Years	51	20	53	22	54	24	55	26	58	28
45 Years & Over	29	8	30	8	28	9	28	10	30	9
45-64 Years	28	8	29	8	27	8	27	9	28	9
65 Years & Over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-54 Years	68	26	70	27	71	29	71	32	76	34
55 Years & Over	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	4	12	...

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	114	63	114	65	107	66	108	66	107	69
15-24 Years	25	21	23	20	19	19	20	19	18	19
15-19 Years	9	8	9	8	7	6	7	6	6	6
20-24 Years	15	13	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	12
25 Years & Over	90	42	91	45	88	47	88	47	89	50
25-34 Years	36	20	36	21	34	22	33	21	32	22
35-44 Years	24	12	25	13	25	14	26	15	28	16
45-54 Years	18	7	18	7	17	8	17	8	18	8
55-64 Years	11	...	11	...	11	...	10	...	10	...
25-44 Years	60	32	61	34	59	36	59	36	59	38
45 Years & Over	30	11	30	11	29	11	29	11	29	12
45-64 Years	29	10	29	10	28	11	28	11	29	12
65 Years & Over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-54 Years	78	39	79	41	77	44	77	43	78	47
55 Years & Over	12	4	12	4	12	4	11	4	11	4

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.D

Employment/Population Ratio by Age and Sex

Newfoundland and Labrador

1975, 1980, 1984

(Percent)

	1975		1980		1984	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	57.9	26.6	58.8	32.5	51.4	32.9
15-24 Years	44.4	33.3	43.6	36.9	31.0	32.3
15-19 Years	29.1	25.3	30.2	26.0	19.9	20.6
20-24 Years	62.9	42.7	60.2	49.6	43.4	45.1
25 Years & Over	64.1	23.6	65.0	30.8	59.4	33.1
25-34 Years	76.3	31.5	78.2	42.8	67.8	44.8
35-44 Years	80.0	32.8	80.1	42.1	75.8	45.6
45-54 Years	73.3	25.1	76.3	30.8	75.6	36.3
55-64 Years	54.3	...	56.0	...	49.3	...
25-44 Years	77.8	32.0	78.9	42.5	71.3	45.1
45 Years & Over	49.1	14.4	48.2	16.8	44.5	18.0
45-64 Years	64.6	19.4	67.0	24.1	63.5	26.9
65 Years & Over	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-54 Years	76.6	30.2	78.3	39.8	72.3	43.2
55 Years & Over	33.4	...	31.1	9.1	26.4	8.6

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.E

Employment by Educational Attainment

Newfoundland and Labrador

1975 to 1984

(Thousands)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
0 - 8 Years	38	42	37	39	41	40	40	34	33	31
High School[1]	57	65	68	67	74	79	77	74	72	71
Some Post-Secondary	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	16	17	19
Post-Secondary Certificate or Diploma	31	24	28	29	25	28	30	31	32	35
University Degree	11	13	12	14	16	15	18	19	20	21
Total	152	157	159	162	170	178	179	174	174	176

1 - Includes persons who have either completed their secondary education or had at least some secondary education, but who have not had any post-secondary education.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.F

Employment/Population Ratio by Educational Attainment

Newfoundland and Labrador and Canada

1975, 1980, 1984

(Percent)

	1975		1980		1984	
	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland	Canada
0 - 8 Years	28.2	42.4	29.8	40.0	24.6	35.3
High School	41.9	57.6	46.1	60.8	39.3	57.7
Some Post-Secondary	56.8	62.8	60.2	67.3	54.8	64.0
Post-Secondary Certificate of Diploma	66.4	69.5	72.0	72.3	66.7	71.3
University Degree	82.2	79.6	84.7	81.6	80.7	80.3
Total	42.5	56.9	45.7	59.3	42.1	57.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.G

Employment by Marital Status and Sex

Newfoundland and Labrador

1975 to 1984

(Thousands)

Marital Status	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Both Sexes	152	157	159	162	170	178	179	174	174	176
Married	109	110	114	118	121	125	127	125	124	126
Single & Other	43	47	45	45	49	53	52	49	50	50
Males	105	107	106	107	112	114	114	107	108	107
Married	80	82	82	82	85	85	87	83	82	82
Single & Other	24	25	24	25	27	29	27	24	26	25
Females	47	50	53	56	58	63	65	66	66	69
Married	29	28	32	35	36	39	41	42	42	44
Single & Other	18	22	21	20	22	24	25	24	24	25

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.H

Employment/Population Ratio by Marital Status and Sex

Newfoundland and Labrador and Canada

1975, 1980, 1984

(Percent)

Marital Status	1975		1980		1984	
	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland	Canada
Both Sexes	42.5	56.9	45.7	59.3	42.1	57.4
Married	46.1	60.1	50.2	62.8	48.0	61.6
Single & Other	35.4	51.0	37.7	53.4	32.2	50.7
Males	57.9	73.5	58.8	73.0	51.4	68.0
Married	67.9	81.6	68.5	80.1	62.1	75.0
Single & Other	39.0	57.7	41.5	60.1	33.1	55.7
Females	26.6	40.8	32.5	46.2	32.9	47.3
Married	24.2	38.3	31.7	45.4	33.8	48.0
Single & Other	31.6	45.0	34.0	47.4	31.3	46.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.I

Employment by Industry

Newfoundland and Labrador

1975 to 1984

(Thousands)

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Agriculture	150	155	158	162	169	177	178	173	173	175
Other Primary Industries	13	13	12	11	17	17	20	16	15	16
Manufacturing	16	19	18	21	23	27	25	22	23	20
Construction	13	13	11	11	13	12	11	10	10	11
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	20	20	23	20	19	18	18	19	17	18
Trade	32	30	26	31	31	31	33	29	31	30
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5	4	5	6	5	6	7	6	5	6
Service	40	44	47	46	47	50	49	52	53	56
Public Administration	12	12	15	15	15	16	17	19	18	19
Total	152	157	159	162	170	178	179	174	174	176

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.J
Employment by Industry & Sex
Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada
1984

	Newfoundland & Labrador			Canada		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(,000)					
Primary Industries	16	16	...	292	259	34
Manufacturing	20	14	6	1,968	1,420	549
Construction	11	10	...	572	518	54
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	18	15	...	858	661	196
Trade	30	16	14	1,929	1,095	835
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6	...	...	631	258	372
Service	56	20	35	3,483	1,328	2,156
Public Administration	19	13	6	791	490	300
Total	176	107	69	11,000	6,367	4,633

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001, December 1984.

Table 7.K

Employment by Industry, Percentage Distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador and Canada

1975, 1980, 1984

(Percent)

Industry	1975		1980		1984	
	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland	Canada
Agriculture	...	5	...	5	...	4
Non-Agriculture	99	95	99	96	99	96
Other Primary Industries	9	2	10	3	9	3
Manufacturing	11	20	15	20	11	18
Construction	9	7	7	6	6	5
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	13	9	10	9	10	8
Trade	21	18	17	17	17	18
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3	5	3	6	3	6
Service	26	27	28	29	32	32
Public Administration	8	7	9	7	11	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.L

Employment by Occupation

Newfoundland and Labrador

1975 to 1984

(Thousands)

Occupation	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Managerial, Professional, etc.	29	33	36	35	37	37	39	41	41	47
Clerical	21	21	23	24	23	26	26	27	26	25
Sales	19	18	16	18	18	18	19	17	17	15
Service	20	20	23	23	21	24	24	25	24	25
Primary Occupations	11	12	10	10	15	17	18	16	16	16
Processing	18	19	19	22	23	25	24	21	23	20
Construction	17	16	15	15	15	14	13	12	13	13
Transportation	9	10	10	10	10	11	9	10	9	9
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
Total	152	157	159	162	170	178	179	174	174	176

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.M

Employment by Occupation & Sex

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1984

	Newfoundland & Labrador			Canada		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	(,000)					
Managerial, Professional etc.	47	24	30	2,974	1,665	1,309
Clerical	25	5	29	1,877	394	1,484
Sales	15	7	12	1,051	604	447
Service	25	10	20	1,506	670	837
Primary Occupations	16	14	...	655	529	128
Processing	20	14	7	1,547	1,239	308
Construction	13	11	...	577	567	10
Transportation	9	8	...	403	375	28
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	6	6	...	408	325	83
Total	176	107	69	11,000	6,367	4,633

Source: Statistics Canada 71-001, December 1984.

Table 7.N

Employment by Occupation, Percentage Distribution

Newfoundland and Labrador and Canada

1975, 1980, 1984

(Percent)

Occupation	1975		1980		1984	
	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland	Canada
Managerial, Professional, etc.	19	22	21	23	27	27
Clerical	14	18	15	18	14	17
Sales	13	11	10	10	9	10
Service	13	12	14	13	14	13
Primary Occupations	7	7	10	6	9	6
Processing	12	16	14	15	11	14
Construction	11	7	8	6	7	5
Transportation	6	4	6	4	5	4
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	5	4	4	4	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.0

Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by Sex

Newfoundland and Labrador

1975 to 1984

(Thousands)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Both Sexes	152	157	159	162	170	178	179	174	174	176
Full-Time	143	147	148	150	156	164	165	159	156	158
Part-Time	9	10	11	12	13	14	14	15	17	18
Males	105	107	106	107	112	114	114	107	108	107
Full-Time	102	104	102	103	109	111	110	104	103	102
Part-Time	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Females	47	50	53	56	58	63	65	66	66	69
Full-Time	41	43	45	47	48	53	55	55	54	56
Part-Time	6	7	8	9	10	10	10	11	12	13

Note: Full-time employment consists of persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week, plus those who usually work less than 30 hours but consider themselves to be employed full-time; Part-time employment consists of all other persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.P

Percentage Distribution, Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by Sex

Newfoundland and Labrador and Canada

1975, 1980, 1984

(Percent)

	1975		1980		1984	
	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland	Canada	Newfoundland	Canada
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-Time	94.1	89.4	92.1	87.0	89.8	84.6
Part-Time	5.9	10.6	7.9	13.0	10.2	15.4
Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-Time	97.1	94.9	97.4	94.1	95.3	92.3
Part-Time	...	5.1	3.5	5.9	4.7	7.7
Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-Time	87.2	79.7	84.1	76.2	81.2	74.1
Part-Time	12.8	20.3	15.9	23.8	18.8	25.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-529; 71-001.

Table 7.0

Employment by Industry Sector

Newfoundland & Labrador and Canada

1983, 1984 by Month

Month		Newfoundland & Labrador				Canada			
		Total	Primary[1]	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
					(,000)				
1983	January	154	13	21	120	10,133	665	2,232	7,237
	February	157	14	22	122	10,212	671	2,236	7,304
	March	160	14	24	121	10,309	676	2,277	7,356
	April	163	15	26	122	10,410	683	2,300	7,427
	May	178	19	37	121	10,776	768	2,452	7,556
	June	193	20	46	128	11,073	827	2,526	7,720
	July	202	21	49	132	11,269	861	2,616	7,792
	August	196	18	45	133	11,270	885	2,644	7,741
	September	183	18	40	126	10,952	820	2,600	7,534
	October	177	15	35	125	10,901	785	2,572	7,545
	November	164	13	28	123	10,792	740	2,530	7,521
	December	158	12	23	122	10,713	709	2,433	7,572
	Average	174	16	33	125	10,734	757	2,452	7,525
1984	January	153	12	21	120	10,443	678	2,307	7,457
	February	158	12	23	123	10,557	687	2,354	7,515
	March	164	14	27	123	10,595	710	2,356	7,529
	April	166	15	27	123	10,670	739	2,416	7,515
	May	173	16	30	126	11,014	798	2,546	7,671
	June	195	23	41	132	11,316	826	2,658	7,832
	July	206	23	45	138	11,563	871	2,725	7,966
	August	199	22	40	137	11,515	876	2,734	7,905
	September	186	21	33	131	11,163	821	2,645	7,697
	October	179	19	31	130	11,153	783	2,667	7,703
	November	170	16	26	128	11,048	725	2,579	7,744
	December	164	14	22	127	10,967	703	2,499	7,766
	Average	176	17	31	128	11,090	768	2,540	7,692

Notes: 1 - The counts for primary industries in Newfoundland were estimated by adding the 'Other Primary' category to the difference of Total Employment less Non-Agricultural Employment. Because of this the components may not add to the total.
Primary includes agriculture, forestry, fishing & trapping, and mining.
Secondary includes manufacturing & construction.
Tertiary includes transportation, communication and other utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; community, business and personal service; and public administration.

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001.

APPENDIX G

SOURCES

SOURCES

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